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PRESIDENT WILSON AND PARTY SAIL ON PEACE MISSION

Historic Voyage Begins in New York Harbor, With Many Gayly Bedecked Craft and Aeroplanes as Farewell Escort

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, New York.—The United States transport George Washington, formerly a German liner, cast off from her pier at Hoboken, New Jersey, at 10:20 o'clock on Wednesday morning, carrying the President of the United States to Europe, on a journey which, regardless of his critics, unprejudiced opinion agrees is an important and necessary step in the consideration of world peace problems.

As the vessel was warped out of her berth to be met in midstream by an escort of two United States destroyers, whistles and sirens over all the harbor shrieked their greeting and God-speed. The President himself, with Mrs. Wilson, stood on the flying bridge most of the way down the harbor. Vessels along the way flew out all their flags, while above the liner three aeroplanes circled, one of the drivers dropping almost to the level of the bridge, waving his hand at the President.

A naval tug led the way down the North River, and past the Statue of Liberty, the way traveled by scores of transports carrying American soldiers to Europe to make possible the epoch-making journey of the President; the way up which, a few hours later, the Lapland and the Minnekahda, the second and third ships to return with American troops, steamed, setting loose, once more, the same untiring whistles and sirens.

Slowly the great liner made its way down past Statue Island and out toward the Narrows. Just before she reached Quarantine at 11 o'clock she was picked up by the U. S. S. Pennsylvania and a fleet of destroyers, and the squadron passed on into the lower bay, led by a single aeroplane. As the liner passed the gate of the submarine net between Forts Hamilton and Wadsworth, the harbor monitor, Amphitrite, fired a salute, in which several cruisers lying off Tompkinsville, and guns at Fort Hamilton, joined. Just before the vessels reached the open sea, the transport Minnekahda met her, on the way to her pier.

The presidential train had arrived at Summit Avenue, Jersey City, New Jersey at 7:30 o'clock. There it was switched to a belt line and taken to Pier 4 at Hoboken. Here the George Washington lay, proud in new coats of gray paint, as befits a peace ship ignoring the camouflage of war. In the early morning mists crowds had already begun to gather at every vantage point. Amid their cheers the President and his party alighted from the train and approached the liner through a long tunnel of flags of the United States and the allied nations. This was at about 8 o'clock. Before daylight the Third Battalion of United States troops had arrived from Camp Merritt to take official charge of the pier, as guard for the President. While the party was leaving the train the naval brass band on board played "The Star-Spangled Banner." Then, between two long lines of soldiers, standing at "present arms," the President and his party walked to the entrance of the pier.

The President and Mrs. Wilson had breakfast in their private dining room at 8:30. The President was in the best of moods, telling those who came in contact with him that he was looking forward to a most pleasant trip. Not even a weather bureau intimation of an approaching northwest storm seemed to disturb him. It was apparent to all who saw him that he was going to England and France with a thought cleared of all annoyances which partisan jealousy and worse objections to his journey might have caused him.

As his ship disappeared out at sea, the littleness of all the obstructive tactics of the last few days became apparent. The President of the United States, spokesman for democracy and the rights of the people everywhere, was on his way to Europe to help make history as it should be made. The bon voyage of an entire nation, regardless of any undercurrent of plumed special privilege or jealous partisan politics, went with him.

The party that boarded the liner included Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War; Robert Lansing, Secretary of State, and Mrs. Lansing; Henry White, one of the peace commissioners; Ambassador and Mrs. John W. Davis; French Ambassador and Mme. Jusserand; Italian Ambassador Count V. Macchi di Cellere and Countess di Cellere, their son and daughter; Rear Admiral Knapp, Mrs. Joseph C. Grew, Mrs. Gordon Auchincloss, daughter of Col. Edward M. House; Mr. Harrison, Rear Admiral Grayson, Captain Pratt, Major-General Churchill, Mrs. Benson, Mrs. Miller, Mr. Patchin, Major Scott, Mrs. Scott, Mrs. Benham, George Creel, Colonel Ayres, Colonel Jordan and Raymond B. Fossick, chairman of the Commission on Training Camp Activities; Boris Bakhmeteff, Russian Ambassador; and the Belgian Minister, E. de Cartier de Marchienne.

George Creel boarded the boat later. Joseph P. Tumulty, secretary to the

ENVER PASHA'S AIM IS INDEPENDENT ISLAM

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Tuesday).—Le Matin learns from Constantinople that Enver Pasha has sent a letter to Izzet Pasha stating that he intends to retire to the Caucasus, where he hopes to assist in the establishment of Islamic independence.

ENEMY PROPAGANDA SKEIN UNRAVELED

Louis N. Hammerling and Alexander Konta, Witnesses Before a Senate Sub-Committee, Tell of Men and Money Employed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The Senate sub-committee on the Judiciary, investigating German propaganda in the United States, took up the interrupted hearings on Wednesday. Barriers of secrecy, deceit, false oaths and affidavits by which it was sought to screen the tangled web of conspiracy and intrigue woven by enemy propagandists over a period of years, are breaking down, and the principal witnesses in the case are yielding under a searching cross-examination.

Alexander Konta and Louis N. Hammerling of New York, were the principal witnesses on Wednesday. It has been developed before that Mr. Hammerling was one of the most useful assets of the German Government, and that he played their game with singular consistency. Mr. Hammerling broke down in the committee and told the senators and the attorney for the committee to hang him if they wanted to, but appealed for sympathy and paraded his Liberty bonds.

Mr. Hammerling came first, and here are the facts as developed in his case: The famous appeal against the shipment of munitions was issued two weeks after Count von Bernstorff, German Ambassador, had paid a visit to his office. This was testified to by one of his old employees and the vice-president of the Association of American Foreign Language Newspapers, a one-man corporation controlled by Mr. Hammerling and used as one medium through which German propaganda found its way into the weakest foreign-language papers, thus exploiting financially and intellectually the poorest and most ignorant elements in the United States in the interest of the Imperial German Government.

He was a good mixer and liked the former Emperor Charles of Austria, whom he regarded as a good fellow, and a sort of "Democrat." Mr. Hammerling, however, when he received his citizenship papers, declared he was born in Hawaii, because he hated Austria so much. At other times he was proud to be an Austrian. The committee was impressed by his liberality to his employees, who received many bonuses, though they "did not know what for." He took care to cultivate the friendship of Roman Catholic priests and Jewish rabbis.

After Ambassador Bernstorff visited his office, Mr. Gabriel explained that he sent special emissaries to take stock of the foreign-born in great industrial plants. They visited South Bethlehem, the New England States, Bridgeport, Connecticut; Brooklyn and Utica, New York; and Philadelphia. These emissaries, as Mr. Gabriel explained, prepared reports which were used as a basis for the appeal to the foreign-born. Mr. Hammerling, except when he was dealing with weak newspapers, was always a liberal paymaster, and chided his emissaries for not spending more money, and yet he appeared to know the value of a dollar.

When Alexander Konta came on the stand one was immediately transferred to Arabian Nights tales atmosphere. Senators Nelson, Wolcott, Overman and Sterling, not to mention the members of the press, found it impossible to follow the stages of what Mr. Konta called "his psychology." He submitted to the committee an eloquent account of what he had done to win the war and show what a good American he is.

However, here are the facts as developed by Maj. E. Lowry Humes: He gave Dr. Dernberg information about the Americans, in order to help him in purchasing papers in the interest of the German cause. His great desire in life, the witness said, was to see Hungary independent, but all his sympathies were for the Central Powers, whose victory would make the independence of Hungary impossible, as he admitted on Wednesday. His "psychology" underwent a change after the sinking of the Lusitania, though six months after this event he was communicating with Dr. Dernberg and socially hobnobbing with Hans Tauscher, who was then conducting plans for blowing up the Welland Canal.

Months after his attitude "changed" he was one of the honored guests at a banquet in New York in honor of Emperor Francis Joseph, at which toasts to the Kaiser were proposed. His faith in the German General Staff was so great that he proposed to offer a prize of \$1000 to anyone who could prove that they had ever issued a statement. This witness continues his testimony on Thursday.

COMPLETE VICTORY CHECKED BY TRUCE

Marshal Foch Describes Campaign — Says Armistice Interrupted Plans Which Would Have Brought Enemy Disaster

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Tuesday).—The conference between the British, French and Italian representatives was resumed at 10 Downing Street today. Previously the War Cabinet held a brief sitting in the Prime Minister's room, followed by a further gathering, at which the Premiers of Canada and Newfoundland, and other colonial representatives, were present. During his speech at the French Embassy on Monday evening, M. Clemenceau described in a few simple words his own services to "help save the most beautiful country there has ever been," and turning to the future, said that peace must be the legitimate and worthy offspring of the great war. To work to that end was his request to his fellow countrymen.

Marshal Foch, a dignified, soldierly figure in his French gray tunic, with its rows of ribbons and medals, addressed the three sides of a square into which the company had formed itself in the great Embassy reception room. He began by speaking in deeply appreciative terms of the great welcome which London had given him, and then turning to the subject of the war spoke emphatically of the great work done by France's allies. He drew a picture of the terrible situation in 1918 "from which we had everything to fear."

"It was at this moment that great action became necessary," he continued. "We decided first of all to bar the way to Paris and Amiens, and we found in the French and allied troops the energy and will to launch an attack. This energy, unimpeded notwithstanding the long wait in the trenches, allowed us to start afresh."

"Firstly, we cleared out the communications east and north, and then attacked on a front of 400 kilometers. The armistice came to interrupt our offensive, which would have ended in disastrous results to the enemy. This achievement was the result of a concentration of all our energies. My one wish was to lead to final victory the troops which had ranged themselves from all parts of the world under the banner of the greatest cause of humanity."

"In three months, we made 360,000 prisoners and took over 6000 guns. If the enemy had gone on, we should have made more. The enemy accepted the condition we laid down. We could not help signing the armistice," concluded the marshal amid thunderous applause.

French Loan Subscriptions

PARIS, France (Tuesday).—Louis L. Klotz, Minister of Finance, announced today that subscriptions to the French Liberation Loan had reached the nominal total of 27,750,000 francs, or a real value of 19,750,000 francs, the bonds selling at 70.80 francs. Complete foreign and colonial subscriptions are not yet reported. M. Klotz said that foreign subscriptions so far received had totaled 938,000,000 francs, nominal. The three previous loans realized, respectively 15,000,000,000, 11,000,000,000 and 14,000,000,000 francs, he said, pointing out that the results of the subscriptions to the last loan would probably be 50 per cent greater than the largest of the loans in the past.

The number of subscribers to the loan was given as 7,000,000. "When comparing the last loans in France and Germany," he said, "one finds that generally speaking each Frenchman subscribed for 700 francs, while in Germany the average was less than 200."

Neutral Claims Discussed

BERNE, Switzerland (Tuesday).—(By The Associated Press.) Dr. Widmer of Wolfenried introduced a resolution in Parliament today inviting the Swiss Government immediately to approach other neutrals for the purpose of jointly establishing the claims and rights of neutral nations at the Peace Conference particularly relative to a future League of Nations.

Japanese Delegates

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
PARIS, France (Wednesday).—L'Homme Libre states that Japan will be represented at the Peace Conference by two plenipotentiaries, Marquis Sainji, former Premier and head of the Seiyukai, and Baron Makino, who was Foreign Minister in the Yamamoto Cabinet of 1913.

Belgian Damages Estimated

BRUSSELS, Belgium (Monday).—The Central Industrial Committee of Belgium, after an investigation, estimates that Belgium's damage through German machinery occupation and seizures of machinery and raw material is 6,000,560,000 francs.

U-Boats in the Thames

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
LONDON, England (Tuesday).—The first U-boat to arrive in the Thames, the U-B-6, passed the dock head at St. Katherine's Dock at noon today. On the mast the German commercial flag was flying beneath the white ensign. The craft was taken up the river to the mooring place by two tugs. A second submarine, and later a third

one, the latter being a large boat of the Deutschland class, also flying the German flag below the white ensign, passed up the river and were moored alongside the wharves.

Admiral Beatty's Opinion

LONDON, England (Tuesday).—(British Wireless Service).—Vice-Admiral Sir David Beatty, Commander-in-Chief of the British Grand Fleet, in a speech addressed to a gathering of representatives of the first battle cruiser squadron on board the battle-cruiser Lion said:

"We had expected them to have the courage that we looked for from them, whose work lies upon the great waters, and I am sure that the sides of this gallant old ship, which have been well hammered in the past, must have ached, as I ache, and as you ache, to give them another taste of what we had intended for them."

"Their humiliating end was the proper end for an enemy who has proved himself so lacking in chivalry. At sea his strategy, his tactics and his behavior have been beneath contempt and worthy of a nation which has waged war in the manner in which the enemy has waged war."

"We know that the British sailor has a large heart and a short memory. Try to harden the heart and lengthen the memory; and remember that the enemy is not worthy the sacrifice of the life of one bluejacket in the Grand Fleet, and that is the one bright spot in the fact that he did not come out."

JAMAICA JOYOUS OVER ARMISTICE

News of Conclusion of Hostilities in Europe Is Received With Enthusiasm on the Island

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

KINGSTON, Jamaica, British West Indies.—News of the Allied final victory and the conclusion of the armistice was received in this island with enthusiasm. There were a number of public gatherings, and cablegrams of congratulations and loyalty were sent to the King by various bodies, including the city council of Kingston.

The island received from its recent Governor, Sir William Henry Manning, K. C. M. G., K. B. E., now Governor of Ceylon, a message congratulating Jamaica on the part it had taken in raising money for the war. Among the public meetings held was one at Montego Bay, the chief coastal town on the northwest of the island. The customs of the parish, the Hon. Coke Kerr, O. B. E., who is a major in the Jamaica reserve regiment, presided, and in the course of his speech referred to the whole-hearted way in which the United States of America had thrown itself into the struggle "to retain justice in the world."

The wonderful rapidity with which the United States threw its man-power into the struggle was referred to by the Hon. G. P. St. Aubyn, resident magistrate, who paid a tribute to Britain's allies. The Rev. S. Macdowell spoke of President Wilson "lifting war to a new level." Mr. M. Doubleday, United States Vice-Consul, was a speaker. His Excellency, Sir Leslie Probyn, K. C. M. G., the Governor, has issued a message to the people, pointing out that a day will be fixed for victory demonstrations throughout the island, and that Jamaica will take part in this.

The Secretary of State for the Colonies has cabled to Jamaica and her dependencies of "the Mother Country's high appreciation of the military efforts that they have made, their cheerful acceptance of compulsory service in the common cause, and their unflinching support in the great struggle, in spite of the difficulties in which visitations of nature have involved them at home." He adds: "I recall with pride and gratitude the share of the men of Jamaica in our final victory in Palestine."

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EMPHATIC DENIAL OF KAISER'S STORY

Herr von Bethmann-Hollweg Admits Advising Emperor to Sail to Norway, but Denies Motive Ascribed to Government

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Tuesday).—The Berliner Tageblatt reports Dr. Dernburg as declaring at Magdeburg that new Germany's form of government must be republican, and members of the dynasties must not return, but it would be unjust to revile them and drag up the question of their guilt. The same paper learns that a diplomatic services official was sent to Amerongen to receive the document announcing the Kaiser's abdication. The Kaiser had first drafted a text, which did not appear suitable, and the text now published was not then agreed upon.

The Tagliche Rundschau, commenting on the Kaiser's abdication, states that the document does not affect the rights of his descendants. Meanwhile the Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung states that von Bethmann-Hollweg admits that he had advised the Kaiser to take a trip to Norway in 1914, in the hope of easing the tension of the general situation, but emphatically denies that the government sent the Kaiser away in order to pursue the war undisturbed.

Herr Ebert Urges Unity

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Monday).—Addressing a Socialist demonstration in Berlin on Sunday the Premier, Herr Ebert, strongly protested against what he termed the folly of splitting the unity of Germany or playing off tribe against tribe. Herr Ebert said nothing would be more fatal than for labor to relapse into medieval little states, politics, and economic backwardness.

Admiral Beatty's Reply

COPENHAGEN, Denmark (Wednesday).—The reply of Vice-Admiral Sir David Beatty, commander of the British Grand Fleet, to a request by Germany for mitigation of naval terms of the armistice, refused any concession regarding merchant shipping or fishing in the North Sea, the Berlin Wolff Bureau states.

German Concern for Troops

COPENHAGEN, Denmark (Tuesday).—Addressing a meeting of returned German soldiers at Ems, in Hesse-Nassau, Herr Barth, Secretary for Social Policy in the new German Government, said that the general situation in Germany was serious, according to a Berlin dispatch to the Berlingske Tidende.

Herr Barth praised the self-discipline of the German troops retreating on the western front, but asserted that the situation of the army in the East was distressing. He added that he could not see how the great mass of troops could be evacuated in view of the coming of winter and the hostility of the population.

Secretary Barth hoped the army would not suffer the fate of Napoleon's troops, but declared: "Germany is ready to meet the coming dispensation of Providence."

SERAJEVO AS CAPITAL OF THE NEW SERBIA

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Tuesday).—A Prague message reports that Serajevo will be the capital of the new Great Serbian state, and the first national assembly will meet there. The wireless station at Agram, now being constructed, will be completed shortly.

DUTCH EXPORTS TO GERMANY TO STOP

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Tuesday).—The Telegraaf learns that the Dutch authorities, probably in connection with the stoppage of coal import from Germany, will refuse to grant permits for exports to the Central Powers from Saturday.

SAN DIEGO HEALTH BOARD IS CHECKED

City Officer Telegraphs State Authorities for Aid Following Refusal of Common Council to Enforce Quarantine Order

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SAN DIEGO, California.—Dr. Charles Martin, city health officer, has telegraphed the state authorities at Sacramento, California, for aid following the refusal of the common council to pass an ordinance empowering health officers to enforce quarantine against schools, churches, saloons, pool and billiard halls, theaters, public meetings of all character and unnecessary gathering in hotel lobbies, store rest rooms and department stores.

No reply has yet been received and the board has made the statement that when a favorable reply is received, it will act independently of any action of the council. Pending the solution of the question the churches, whose pastors are members of the Ministerial Association, will remain closed as they have pledged unrestricted cooperation with the health board.

The tangle arose when the health board ordered the theaters closed. The managers refused to comply, stating that they were being discriminated against and announcing that they would resist the closing order unless it was made general. This resulted in the presentation of a resolution by the health board to the council, where it received no support, a motion to table being carried by unanimous vote.

As the police chief takes his orders from the council, the local health board is unable to enforce its decree and it is for this reason that the appeal to the State Board has been made.

Closing Order Opposed

Los Angeles Minister Declares People Should Be Urged to Worship God

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

LOS ANGELES, California.—In a letter addressed to his parishioners, the Rev. John Snape, pastor of the Hollywood, California, Baptist Church, one of the largest churches of that residential suburb, says:

"I am irritably weary and utterly disappointed. The Board of Health makes me sick, and the City Council makes me 'tired.' New York didn't close up at all, and Boston only for three weeks, and both cities were harder hit with the 'flu' than was Los Angeles, and it seems to one man at least that a little more attention to the sources of faith, and to the one Source of health and healing and happiness, might soon render the 'off ag'in; on ag'in' decisions of the City Council entirely superfluous."

"As fine a thing as the health authorities could do, in my judgment, for the health of the community, would be to announce today that on Sunday morning next at 8 o'clock the ban would be lifted, and that all the people are urged quietly to worship God in the sanctuary, and to give Him thanks for the abatement of the plague. The people of Hollywood would be running less danger of contagion by going to church on Sunday than by standing with 15 other 'packed sardines' on the rear of a trolley car as they come home on Saturday. To say the ban may be lifted on Monday morning and not on Sunday morning is to say that business is of more importance than religion, and that going to church is unhealthy."

St. Louis Musicians Protest

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

ST. LOUIS, Missouri.—Members of the local musicians' union have adopted resolutions protesting against the action of the Health Board in placing a ban on gatherings in the city during the recent alleged epidemic. The protest is said to be against such arbitrary action, prompted either by incompetency in dealing with a question of public safety or by an arbitrary interpretation of essential and unessential business. It is claimed that closing of gathering places resulted in a loss of \$25,000 a week to musicians.

ELECTION FOR POLISH ASSEMBLY ORDERED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Tuesday).—A Warsaw message via Vienna states that General Pilsudski has issued a decree fixing the elections for a constituent assembly for Jan. 26. The message adds that Polish representatives from Lithuania and Ruthenia will be summoned, and the order will shortly be issued in the Polish territories of Germany also, after consultation with representatives of the Poles resident there.

INTEREST CENTERS UPON APPROACHING BRITISH ELECTIONS

Labor Party Loses Moral Influence Through Shirking the Drink Issue—Prospects Favor Return of the Coalition

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

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LONDON, England (Wednesday).—Today is nomination day in the first general election since the recasting of the electoral system. On Dec. 14 the elections themselves will take place, but the votes will not be counted until Dec. 28, in order to allow for collection on this occasion of the scattered soldiers' vote.

As to what the result will be when the results are declared on Dec. 28, no man can say. With 50 per cent of the male voters voting for the first time, with 20 per cent of the female voters polling for the first time, and with the constituencies so altered as completely to obliterate the old territorial boundaries, no means whatever exists for estimating the strength of parties in the new House.

At the same time, it is generally believed that Mr. Lloyd George will succeed in bringing the Liberal Unionist Coalition back into office. It is not considered likely that the Labor Party can turn the scale in a single election, and the fact that the Labor Party alone of all the parties has shirked the drink issue in its manifesto, has hardly tended to increase its moral influence.

Mr. Lloyd George's view on this subject is that of the Coalitionists generally, namely, that the present enormous decrease in drinking and drunkenness caused by war conditions should be maintained by means of temperance legislation. Mr. Lloyd George has not yet reached realization of the fact that temperance, owing to the attacks on it of the drink interests, invariably tends to reaction. In short that it is the determination of the drink interests to destroy temperance that is everywhere forcing a stonewall prohibition.

The Labor Party has, however, another, and even more serious, handicap than the shirking of the drink issue. This is the inclusion in its ranks of the defeatist, the pacifist, and the Bolshevik elements. At present all these creeds are at a distinct discount, so distinct a discount that only the new elements in the Leicester electorate are likely to save Mr. Macdonald himself from defeat in a constituency hitherto a labor stronghold.

As for the fight between the old Liberal Party, led by Mr. Asquith, and the Coalition Party led by Mr. Lloyd George, there can be little doubt that the personal element is exceedingly strong. The attack by Mr. Gulland, first whip of the old Liberal Party, upon the Prime Minister for his betrayal of the Liberal position to Unionists has been met by a counter-attack by Winston Churchill, which is being described by Mr. Asquith as "artistry of political lightning." Mr. Gulland contends that in the distribution of seats, the Liberals have lost everywhere to Unionists. Mr. Churchill retaliates that Mr. Asquith having refused to join Mr. Lloyd George's ministry, though another former Prime Minister, Mr. Arthur J. Balfour, was quite content to serve in it, and that, in consequence of this, the whole of official Liberal electoral machinery having been closed to the Coalition Party, it has been necessary for the Coalition to fight the election without them, and to use the Unionist machinery in order to produce a national party irrespective of names.

Such disputes could, of course, be continued indefinitely. What perhaps is more interesting is the absolute nakedness of the Bolshevism of the ultra-defeatists, and the appearance of women candidates such as Miss Pankhurst and Miss Markham. Very little reading of election literature is sufficient to prove how hard the Bolshevist propaganda is, and so to see how it is likely to handicap the Labor Party. Mr. Ramsay MacDonald's violent attempt to get away from his own written words on the subject of war does not present such a difficulty as explaining away the frank statements of his allies that if the electorate will not return a revolutionary majority constitutionally, then revolution will be necessitated by that act. In other words, if the majority of the people decides against revolution, then the minority, on the best democratic ideals, will produce a revolution. That is, no doubt, the raving of the wild men amongst the Social Democrats, a language very different from that of the sober Labor men, but unfortunately such ravings come from so-called Labor candidates, with the result that moderate people are beginning to calculate the dangers of a Labor victory.

Today, some 100 unopposed returns will be made, and the bulk of these new members will be Unionists, the remainder being largely Sinn Fein. The success of Sinn Fein is indeed one of the curious elements of the election. They appear to have the old Nationalist Party absolutely at their mercy, with the result that in Ulster, where the Nationalists are perhaps the stronger, the Irish Roman Catholic bishops have been called in to arbitrate, and an award has been made by Cardinal Logue based on equal proportions.

But unquestionably one of the most

Interesting features of the elections will be the fight now being made by women for the first time. The Coalition candidate for one of the Birmingham seats has withdrawn in favor of Miss Christabel Pankhurst, who is standing in his place in support of Mr. Lloyd George whilst in the Mansfield division of Nottingham. Miss Violet Markham, sister of the former member, is standing by special request as an independent.

There is something in Miss Markham's temperament, she declares, that does not take kindly to the crack of the party whip. "My brother never allowed outside interference between his constituents and himself, and no more would I," she declares. Sir Arthur Markham was a sturdy supporter of the Prime Minister and the war. Miss Markham, if elected, will follow in his footsteps. Whether elected or not, the polls will show, but not until this election has taken place will it be possible to find a criterion for the estimate of any future election.

FRIENDLY HAND GIVEN TO PERU

United States Approves of Efforts to Obtain Plebiscite in Tacna and Arica

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina.—The American Government has informed Peru that she may count upon the friendly approval of the United States in efforts to obtain the plebiscite in the provinces of Tacna and Arica provided for in the treaty of Ancon, according to the version reaching Santiago of the exchanges between the Peruvian and American governments, dispatches from Santiago report. Peru was told, however, according to this version, that the United States could not enter into any discussion regarding the province of Tarapaca, the former Peruvian province annexed by Chile after the war with Peru.

Chilean Consul-General Quits Lima

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The Chilean Consul-General at Lima has left for Chile upon instructions from the Chilean Foreign Office. Official dispatches reporting the incident say that, before leaving, he expressed sorrow over the trouble between the two countries and declared his friendship for Peru.

Consuls Offered by Bolivia

SANTIAGO, Chile.—The Bolivian Government has offered to Chile the service of its consuls in Peru if Chile desires. The government is working on plans for a peaceable solution of the difficulties with Peru. Commercial and official circles believe that there is no danger of war.

Peruvian Feeling Calm

LIMA, Peru.—Peruvian opinion remains calm in the hope that the questions in controversy with Chile will be settled by international arbitration. Chilean steamers are encountering great difficulty in loading at Peruvian ports, the longshoremen refusing to work for the Chileans.

TRI-COLOR DAY IN SAN FRANCISCO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO, California.—Wednesday, Dec. 4, was declared Tri-color Day by proclamation of Mayor James Rolph of San Francisco, and the citizens were requested to display the French colors in recognition of the honor placed upon this city and the United States by the French Government in sending the Paris Symphony Orchestra to this country. The Paris Symphony Orchestra is scheduled to give a performance in the Municipal Auditorium on Wednesday night.

Emphasis is given to the friendliness of French-American relations by the presence here of 496 French officers and troops on their way to Siberia. The visitors are being enthusiastically entertained by individuals and public associations, and a community sing, dance and entertainment in the Civic Auditorium has been scheduled for Thursday night.

INSURANCE AGAINST WAR RISKS CEASES

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Tuesday).—The War Risks Insurance Office will discontinue, except in special cases, granting fresh insurances on cargo against war risks after next Monday.

AID FOR ARMENIANS ASKED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Illinois.—Armenians of Chicago have adopted resolutions asking that the United States Government, in agreement with the allied powers, have Armenia occupied at once by allied and Armenian troops, to insure security for the survivors of the massacres. These Armenians of Armenian descent ask also that the deported Armenians be safely returned to their homes.

SECRET DIPLOMACY OPPOSED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

ROME, Italy (Tuesday).—The convention of the Socialist Reform Party of Italy has been opened here and a motion demanding the abolition of secret diplomacy and the organization of a League of Nations has been approved by the delegates.

PERSIAN MINISTER ARRESTED

STOCKHOLM, Sweden (Tuesday).—The Bolshevik Government has arrested and imprisoned Assad Khan, the Persian Minister to Russia.

EVENTS OF FORMER CRISIS MADE PUBLIC

Mr. Winston Churchill Tells of Mr. Asquith's Refusal to Remain Prime Minister — Denounces Liberal Opposition

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Tuesday).—Mr. Winston Churchill's secretary has issued for publication a notable correspondence, which has passed between the Rt. Hon. John William Gulland, chief Liberal whip, and Mr. Churchill concerning the selection of candidates representing the Coalition. Mr. Gulland wrote saying he had read with interest Mr. Churchill's brilliant Dundee speech, and specially that admirable part which referred to British Liberalism, and asking whether Mr. Churchill was aware of what the government, of which he was a member, was doing to destroy British Liberalism.

After reviewing the position in Scotland, Mr. Gulland writes that it seems rather ridiculous for one of the leading members of the government, like Mr. Churchill, to do lip service to Liberalism without protesting against Sir George Younger, the chief Conservative organizer, being allowed to dictate to constituencies all over Scotland and England which members are to receive the blessing of the government, and which are to be persecuted.

"This," he concludes, "is scarcely the way to strengthen British Liberalism, of which you are so proud." Mr. Churchill, replying, said that like Mr. Gulland, he regretted some aspects of the present party situation, but asked whether Mr. Gulland thought that he and his office had no share in responsibility for the difficulties which have arisen.

"In my opinion," Mr. Churchill continues, "you and your office have been animated by a desire to isolate and maroon the Prime Minister, and to establish the position that he has no Liberal following and was not to be trusted with the democratic cause. I do not myself underrate the embarrassments and provocations which have arisen inevitably on both sides from the hard course of events during this period of national crisis, but the fact remains, that the Prime Minister and his Liberal supporters have taken no steps, during the two years that have passed, to organize a separate party machine, and are today absolutely without one, while all the time you and your office have busily and tirelessly organized the constituencies in your own sectional interest."

"Now, when it is apparent that the Prime Minister is supported by considerably more than half the Liberal Party in the House of Commons, to say nothing of the general support accorded to him in the constituencies, and when it is obvious that these members will support him more likely to obtain the votes of the electors than those who oppose him, you conceive yourself aggrieved. You write to me in protest against the action of Sir George Younger, the chief Conservative organizer in Scotland."

"All I can say is, that the measure of antagonism shown by your organization to the Prime Minister is the measure of Sir George Younger's power. With your friends standing off until the last moment in a thoroughly hostile mood, it has not been possible for the Prime Minister to safeguard all the individual interests which he would have wished."

"With regard to the figures which you quote of the future representation of Scotland, no one knows better than you that the result of the election will be to show an overwhelming Liberal and Labor preponderance in the northern kingdom. The same is true of other great centers of traditional Liberal strength."

"If you and your friends had succeeded in cutting the Prime Minister absolutely adrift from the Liberal Party, and then, thus deprived of his guidance and inspiration, had been drawn into an ordinary political fight with the Conservative Party, not only would the injury to the national interests have been immeasurable, but the Liberal representation in the next House of Commons would have been enormously reduced."

He has the highest respect for Mr. Asquith's patriotism and sagacity, Mr. Churchill proceeds, but he is sure the burden of being at the same time Prime Minister, President of the War Cabinet, and leader of the House of Commons, was more than any one man could bear, especially after the strain and griefs of more than two years of struggle, and he goes on to give interesting details concerning the negotiations which preceded and followed the formation of the second Coalition Government under Mr. Lloyd George.

"The proposal," he writes, "that Mr. Asquith could remain Prime Minister while leaving the actual conduct of the war to Mr. Lloyd George was rejected by Mr. Asquith. After this had failed, it would have been very much better for the country for the Liberal Party and for all concerned, if Mr. Asquith had been willing like Mr. Balfour, himself a former Prime Minister, to take service in the new combination, which was then formed. "Mr. Lloyd George was willing at that time to stand aside from the premiership and yield it either to Mr. Bonar Law or to Mr. Balfour, and Mr. Bonar Law was willing to stand aside and yield it to Mr. Balfour if any of these arrangements made it possible for Mr. Asquith to lend his great experience, weight, and influence to the cause to which he was devoted."

"Even in these last few months, as you well know, every overture compatible with the dignity of a victorious Administration has been made to him to come in and share the burden, heal

the breach, and close the ranks. I am not making any reproaches; I understand too much of the difficulties and personal stresses of these formidable times. But on a sober review of all the circumstances, are you absolutely convinced that the blame, if such there be, is all on one side?"

Mr. Gulland's letter, Mr. Churchill adds, also underrates altogether the great advance made by the Conservative Party in willingly pledging itself to be the instrument of vitally needed social, economic, and political reforms, and not a mere barrier of resistance to them. Such an attitude on their part, he writes, is indispensable, if changes in the organization of our national life, which the times require, are to be carried through before it is too late; and, in my opinion, the awkward jars and stresses of the individual election contests are not to be compared with the importance of having all the most powerful forces in our country, including those which usually hold back, pledged to the cause of immediate and far-reaching reform.

"For the rest," Mr. Churchill concludes, "the life of the Parliament now to be elected is likely to be much shorter than its maximum of five years, no modern government being able to contemplate carrying on without the nation's continued and sustained support." That support, he believes, will be given in full measure to the Coalition Government during the demobilization and reconstruction period, and meanwhile, he considers the best thing members can do, wherever they stand, is to think of the general interest and avoid the use of any word which might needlessly embitter the relations of the old friends or make more difficult future cooperation for the common national objects. "I have written fully and frankly," Mr. Churchill adds, "in view of your letter, I think it desirable that our positions should be publicly defined."

Mr. G. B. Shaw a Candidate

LONDON, England (Tuesday).—Among the incidents of the election campaign is the appearance of George Bernard Shaw, the writer, as Labor candidate for East Middlesborough. Mr. Shaw previously had consistently resisted all efforts to bring him into parliamentary politics.

At Smethwick today, Major Thompson, the Coalition candidate, retired in favor of Christabel Pankhurst, the woman suffrage candidate. Major Thompson explained that he withdrew at the request of Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Andrew Bonar Law, Chancellor of the Exchequer, who expressed concern that the seat might be lost.

DUTCH SHIPPING PLAN ANNOUNCED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Great Britain having announced on Tuesday that full trade relations had been resumed with Holland, the United States Trade Board issued a similar statement on Wednesday with regard to the conclusion of a trade arrangement between The Netherlands Government and the associated governments.

Interest in regard to Dutch shipping is very great, for several reasons. In the first place, the former Kaiser and the former Crown Prince are in Holland, and are presumably eating food supplied by the Dutch. In the next place, Dutch shipping was for a long time tied up because of the menacing attitude of Germany; and finally, it was for a long time necessary to safeguard shipments into Holland to insure their not finding their way, in some form or other, to the German people.

A short time ago there was an arrangement by which a certain amount of Dutch shipping was released under stated conditions. There were comparatively few commodities which could be imported by Holland under that arrangement, but the present one throws open the prospect for comparatively full trade. There is still a conservation list but it is becoming shorter every day.

MUNITION WORKERS OUT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

PITTSBURGH, Pennsylvania.—Approximately 10,000 munition workers were released when five plants of the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company, engaged in war work, closed down following cancellation of United States and British contracts.

KOREAN PETITION TABLED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—A petition from citizens of Korea, requesting the United States Government to act toward enforcement of an old treaty guaranteeing Korea autonomy, free from domination by Japan, was laid on the table on Wednesday by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

ENGINEERS GO TO HELP FRANCE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, New York.—In response to an invitation by the French Society of Civil Engineers to the American Society, eight engineers are sailing for France to attend the French Engineering Congress in Paris which is to study reconstruction in France.

WICKERSHAM WINS CONTEST

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—James Wickersham, Republican, was elected Alaska delegate in 1916 by a plurality of 47 votes over Charles A. Sulzer, Democrat, the House Elections Committee formally reported on Wednesday in deciding the election contest. Mr. Sulzer obtained a certificate of election after court litigation in 1917, and since then has occupied the seat.

LABOR PROBLEM SETTLEMENT SEEN

Governor Lowden of Illinois Tells State Federation Greater Cooperation Forthcoming—Woman Leader Urges More Force

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

BLOOMINGTON, Illinois.—Gov. Frank O. Lowden and "Mother" Jones were the notable before the Illinois State Federation of Labor at Wednesday's session. The Illinois Chief Executive paid tribute to the part played by labor leaders and the rank and file in winning the war, asserting that, with their loyalty and patriotism, there could be no question in his thought of the outcome. He cautioned the wage-earners against the danger of internationalism, and of the importance of keeping America first at all times. Difficulty of adjusting industrial problems to the satisfaction of all concerned was admitted by the speaker, but he felt confident that these controversies would become less and that cooperation between capital and labor would increase.

The cooperative movement in establishing stores and various mercantile enterprises was strongly endorsed. Governor Lowden expressed his confidence that reconstruction problems growing out of the war would be solved successfully, and that the sacrifice made by the heroes of the great conflict would not be in vain.

"Mother" Jones delivered one of her characteristic talks, speaking for three hours in the morning and also at intervals during the afternoon. The burden of her remarks was the oppression of capital and the injustice practiced upon the wage earners.

Referring to the Mooney case, she asserted that she preferred to see Mooney go to the scaffold rather than to the penitentiary, and predicted that if labor could secure for the Californian a new trial, that he would be freed. She urged more radical measures upon the part of union labor, and predicted greater success in winning controversies by so doing, believing that labor does not fully realize its power, and that if it were more freely exercised it would right many existing wrongs and intolerances.

The convention extended a rising vote of thanks to President Wilson for what he has done in behalf of labor. Resolutions adopted favored the eight-hour movement and also the destruction of questionnaires filled out by all men called in the draft.

LAUNCHING OF THE CANADIAN PIONEER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

MONTREAL, Quebec.—From the yards of the Canadian Vickers, Limited, the steamer Canadian Pioneer, the first vessel of the Dominion Government's mercantile marine fleet now under construction, was launched on Tuesday. The launching ceremony was performed by Lady Borden, the Prime Minister, who is in Great Britain. A distinguished gathering of public and business men of Canada were in attendance. Five thousand spectators also witnessed the launching.

The Canadian Pioneer is a vessel of 8100 tons with an indicated horsepower of 3000 and equipped to develop a sea speed of 11½ knots. It was especially constructed for cargo-carrying, the keel being laid only on July 18 last.

"Canada requires ships as speedily as they can be built," said the Hon. O. O. Ballantyne, Minister of Marine and Fisheries. "They can be placed on the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, as well as on the Great Lakes, to complete the government's transportation system and work in conjunction with our transcontinental rail system. It is imperative that Canada should vigorously go after export trade. The government has laid the way for this by providing ships. The responsibility now rests upon the manufacturers of Canada to rise to the occasion and use every effort to secure export business."

AMERICANIZATION WORKS CONTINUED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—The work of the Americanization division of the former committee of public safety of Massachusetts is to be continued, says an announcement by the Committee on Termination of War Activities. In a statement James J. Storrow, chairman, and Henry B. Endicott, executive secretary of the public safety committee, say:

"Americanization is one of the best means through which the people of the State, with its 30 or more races, can come so to understand one another that we shall have peace and strength at a time when many nations are suffering from social and industrial disorders."

"It is not too strong a statement to

Boston's Tribute to Great Britain

OVERFLOW MEETING IN BOSTON OPERA HOUSE

Saturday, Dec. 7, 1918, at 8 P. M.

Capt. A. F. B. Carpenter, V. C. R. N., and others who will address the meeting will also speak at Opera House.

Music by Band, Pipes and Drums Corps

ADMISSION FREE

Tickets may be obtained after 9 A. M., Thursday, Dec. 5, by application in person at Red Cross Cottage on Boston Common, opposite West Street.

Doors open to ticket holders from 7 to 7:30 P. M.

Doors open to all at 7:30 P. M.

say that the industrial future of Massachusetts is largely dependent upon our having real and vital operation between the many racial elements in the State, each one of which has its own fine contribution to make to the common life of this country."

GENERAL ORDER FOR ARMY OF OCCUPATION

LONDON, England (Tuesday). (British Wireless Service).—The following general order has been issued to the troops of the British Army of Occupation:

"Intercourse with the inhabitants of Germany will be confined to what is essential and will be marked by courtesy and restraint. It is not seemly that anything approaching familiarity should be allowed to enter into any relations between British soldiers and men or women of the German nation; but neither is it in accordance with our traditions to do otherwise than to respect the persons and property of a beaten enemy."

"Reparation and compensation from the German people are matters for the appointed authorities to take care of. The Field Marshal, commanding-in-chief, knows that he can rely upon all ranks to display that careful attention to their department, their arms, their accoutrements and their ideas which always has characterized the British Expeditionary Forces in France, and he is confident that they will show themselves, as they are, the tried and proved soldiers of the victorious army of the British Empire."

Allies Cross Frontier WITH THE FRENCH ARMY IN GERMANY

(By The Associated Press).—The tenth French army, on its way to the Rhine and Mayence, has crossed the German frontier of 1870, occupying the valley of the Sarre. The advance into German territory has been without incident.

Advance Into Germany

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—General Pershing's communiqué for Monday says: "The third American army, continuing its advance into Germany, today reached the general line Krewinkel-Metterich-Rievelchen-Morsch-Eld-Hirschfelderhof. The important city of Treves has been occupied by our troops."

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—General Pershing's communiqué for Tuesday says:

"The third American army in its advance into Germany today reached the general line Duhlem-Elsaschnitt-Wittlich-Berncastel-Osann-Steinberg."

WIRELESS SERVICE FOR PRESS RESUMED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Tuesday).—The Postmaster-General, with consent of the naval and military authorities, has arranged for the resumption of the service of press telegrams to and from North America by the Marconi Company's stations.

ANZACS WELCOMED BACK TO AUSTRALIA

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

MELBOURNE, Vic. (Tuesday).—Scenes of unbounded enthusiasm marked the home-coming of the first draft of the returned Anzacs. All state capitals were decorated, tens of thousands of people carrying flags during the march through the streets.

WHEAT EXPORT RESUMED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ontario.—The Canada Food Board has issued the following statement: "All manufactured wheat products, excepting flour, from today will be released for export both in Canada and the United States. This action is taken by the Canada Food Board for the Dominion to facilitate the return of trade to ordinary channels as promptly as possible, and export applications to all countries, except the Central Powers, will be given prompt consideration by the export and import department."

LANDING PLACE FOR TROOPS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

ATLANTA, Georgia.—George T. McCann, president of the Savannah Board of Trade, has asked the aid of Atlanta, Georgia, officials in having Savannah named as the landing place of southern troops that are to be returned from France.

MINIMUM WAGE FIXED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—A decree by the Massachusetts Minimum Wage Commission fixes the minimum wage for women and girls employed in the wholesale millinery trade at \$11 a week, effective on Jan. 1.

PROHIBITION IS URGED BY MINERS

Nova Scotia Workers' Policy Includes Nationalization of All Canadian Collieries

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

SYDNEY, Cape Breton.—The nationalization of Canadian coal mines and all essential industries is called for by the Amalgamated Mine Workers of Nova Scotia in the reconstruction policy drawn up at the union's annual convention here. The union is the largest labor organization in the Maritime Provinces and its policy embodies the opinions of practically all of the miners. The policy calls also for "absolute, Dominion-wide prohibition;" the abolition of the federal Senate and the provincial Legislative Council; the repeal of the Military Service Act (the conscription law) and of "all orders-in-council tending to the restriction of freedom of speech, freedom of public assembly, freedom of the press, freedom of travel and freedom of occupation," together with the "immediate release of all conscientious objectors and political prisoners."

One section of the statement outlining the union's policy deals with the claim that a banking monopoly had been created in Canada. Cases of government aid for industries during the war years are recited and it is urged that the post office savings banks now conducted by the Dominion should be organized on "a full banking basis and be constituted a national banking system for the benefit and convenience of all the people."

The statement also vigorously discusses rural life in Canada. As remedies for some of the existing conditions the union proposes that farm lands should be made available to cooperative societies, that governmental action be taken to insure better housing conditions for people living on farms, and that, wherever possible, there should be municipal enterprises in agricultural undertakings.

Other interesting declarations are that women working at organized trades must be admitted to trades unions on precisely the same basis as men, and that there must be unqualified recognition of the plan of "equal wages for equal work." There is the further demand that the unemployment question, as it concerns women, be dealt with by the government "in the same way as the male unemployment problem" by a system of state unemployment insurance.

The union's course in outlining its policy of outstanding importance because of the organization's notable and increasing political power. It is a dominating factor in several Nova Scotia constituencies and, through its connection with other labor organizations, can exercise strength in other ridings. So far, however, there is no indication as to the attitude which is to be taken by the party political leaders toward the policy which the miners have outlined.

The proposal that coolie labor should be introduced into the coal mines of the Dominion was once again indignantly denounced by the Amalgamated Mine Workers.

KING OF MONTENEGRO DENIES DEPOSITION

PARIS, France (Wednesday).—"My position was but a straw cast to see which way the wind blows," said King Nicholas of Montenegro to a representative of Le Matin yesterday.

"If a meeting was held at Podgoritz I have not the slightest news of it. A meeting such as that one could have been held only under the shadow of bayonets. A legal plebiscite is not carried out by armed force. That is why I consider what has passed down there as being without importance."

The Royal Montenegrin Government has issued a statement denying the report that King Nicholas has been deposed.

The statement points out that the Skupstina has no constitutional existence, and that the only body having authority to make any pronouncement as to the sovereignty of the state is the National Parliament. This body, it is said, cannot meet at present, many members being confined in Austrian prisons or living abroad.

ALIENS PUNISHED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

COBALT, Ontario.—Thirteen aliens in the Porcupine and Cobalt camps have been convicted of having prohibited literature in their possession. Nine of the men were each fined \$200 and costs while three of them were each fined \$300 and costs. As an indication of the big wages that are being paid in mining camps, it might be mentioned that most of the men paid their fines, only three of them going to jail.

STANDING OF STATES ON DRY AMENDMENT

If the Constitution of the United States is to be amended to provide for national prohibition of the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquor, three-fourths of the 48 states comprising the Union must declare in favor of the amendment, each by a majority vote in its Legislature. The record of the states on this question now stands as follows:

Number necessary to carry amendment, 36.
Number that stand in favor, 14.
Number that stand against, 0.
Number that have yet to vote, 34.
Number needed of those yet to vote, 22.
States that have ratified, in order of ratification, with date:
MISSISSIPPI—Jan. 9.
VIRGINIA—Jan. 10.
KENTUCKY—Jan. 14.
SOUTH CAROLINA—Jan. 23.
NORTH DAKOTA—Jan. 25.
MARYLAND—Feb. 13.
MONTANA—Feb. 19.
TEXAS—March 4.
DELAWARE—March 18.
SOUTH DAKOTA—March 20.
MASSACHUSETTS—April 2.
ARIZONA—May 24.
GEORGIA—June 26.
LOUISIANA—Aug. 8.

PROHIBITION IN ICELAND

"The Icelanders," says The Central Christian Advocate, "have a law forbidding the manufacture of intoxicating liquor at home, and though having free trade they do not allow a barrel of liquor to enter the island. What is the result? There is no jail, no criminal court, and only one policeman. There is not a person on the island over 10 years of age who cannot read and write. There are public schools, seminaries, colleges, newspapers, books, a classic literature, and churches."

ILLINOIS DEFENSE BODY TO DISBAND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Illinois.—The Illinois State Council of Defense on Wednesday began to prepare its passing from the scene. Samuel Insull, chairman, issued a bulletin announcing honorable discharge to county committees.

"While there is much to be done in connection with the problems of reconstruction which will might be delegated to the state council of defense organization," said Chairman Insull, "it seems wise to conclude our activities in the full tide of our success rather than gradually to disintegrate for lack of definite tasks to be performed and because of rapidly increasing inactivity."

The Illinois state council was one of the most active of these war organizations. It occupied an entire office building in the loop district, and from it performed a great amount of work, both in Chicago and through the State.

On the heels of the Illinois state council announcement, the Council of National Defense sent out a message from Washington on Wednesday asking state councils generally to keep their organization for work in the reconstruction period.

SUGAR ORDER REVOKED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Restrictions on sugar consumption were abolished by the Massachusetts Food Administration on Wednesday. All persons may now use their normal pre-war supply, which averages about five pounds per person per month. Sugar cards also are abolished. Restaurants may now restore the open sugar bowl on their tables and counters. While the wartime consumption regulations are thus swept away, the administration announces that it will continue its activities against profiteering and hoarding of sugar.

Dinner Dresses



THE above sketch is typical of the attractive dinner dresses on display in our Adam Room. Developed in fine quality chiffon velvet in combination with beautifully beaded chiffon cloth or Georgette crepe. Note the distinctive long loose sleeves. 59.50.

Chandler & Co.
Tremont St. near West, Boston



PEARS' SOAP

Delicately Refreshing

Your toilet soap should be pure in its ingredients, satisfying in its cleansing qualities.

Pears' Soap

ZEEBRUGGE SINCE
ALLIED OCCUPATION

Germans Caused Town to Be
Evacuated and Stripped Cop-
per and Brass From British
Warships Sunk in the Harbor

A previous article upon this subject ap-
peared in The Christian Science Monitor
on Dec. 3.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—It is to the credit of the Flemings, that the Germans who assumed so hardly that Belgium was theirs for ever, never succeeded in convincing them. Germany, its power and its victories, was all around them and in the midst of them; and German propaganda, varying between the subtlety of doctored news and the crudity of harsh oppression, never relaxed its attacks upon their loyalty. Every shell from a British monitor that landed inshore, every bomb that fell from a British aeroplane was cited to them as new evidence that England—always England—was the enemy of the Belgian people, the imminent peril to their lives and homes. "If you had only let us pass through quietly as we wished"—this was the commonest argument; it was cited everywhere—"you would have had more money than you ever dreamed of and no harm would have been done to you."

"But"—this is the statement of an inhabitant of Le Coq—"for all that they were so sure, they lived in terror. The aeroplanes scared them horribly; at the first alarm, they would go running to the refuges; and they were in constant fear of a landing of British troops on the coast. At the time of the attack on Zeebrugge, they thought it had come and there was almost a panic. Ever since then it was their nightmare."

As a matter of fact, a landing on the coast was at no time attempted or intended by us. The operation by land and sea which commenced on Sept. 28, had for its purpose a threat toward the enemy positions at Ostend and Bruges, both large towns and full of Belgians—there were 50,000 in Ostend alone—and to render them valueless to the Germans without actually attacking them. The enemy was thus deprived of any excuse for bombarding them or otherwise destroying property and life. But on the night of Oct. 4, it was revealed that the Germans, the shelling of the coast batteries by our ships began, great lighters suitable for the landing of troops were actually towed out of Dunkerque and exhibited to the enemy; it was a part of the vice-admiral's plan to encourage the delusion that a landing was in contemplation. The ruse succeeded entirely; for days after, the Germans suspected and feared that it would be accomplished and retained upon the coast forces which were bitterly needed down upon the front.

Here was a place whose last authentic news of the war and of world affairs in general was months old. Even German newspapers had not lately come to them; they had not heard of Germany's peace offer and President Wilson's reply, nor of Bulgaria's surrender. They had seen the Zeppelins and aeroplanes pass on their way to and from London and half believed that London was in ruins. They had seen the effect of our fire from the sea upon Zeebrugge and were prepared to hear that Paris and Dunkerque were in the same condition. And here a Captain Muller, who commanded the place, had served his country by breeding it the population not merely the disgust and distrust which is general throughout Flanders but a living and burning hate of Germany and everything German. He hung his fumes and sentences of imprisonment around him at large; he carried a whip and struck children with it in the street; he spoke to no Belgian without an insult.

Here at Zeebrugge, there is no population at all; the last civilians were evacuated in June, "when," said one of them at Blankenberghe, "it began to rain bombs." The village stands a little apart and to the east of the port and is only superficially damaged; such has been the accuracy and discrimination of our bombardments both from the sea and the air that all along the coast private property had received surprisingly little injury and many prominent and responsible Belgians have expressed to our naval authorities their appreciation of the fine skill and humanity with which our fire was limited to purely military targets. At places behind the range of the naval guns, such as Bruges, the line of demarcation between private property and such military targets as the docks was drawn with remarkable precision; the air forces which carried out the incessant night and day bombing operations have sedulously endeavored to avoid, and wonderfully succeeded in sparing, the fine old city, Dunkerque, bombed by the Germans during four years, stands in strong contrast to this evidence of respect for the laws of civilized war; there, the damage to houses, to churches and so forth and to life is general all over the town.

The last Germans, doubtless those charged with constructing the "booby-traps" of which the place is a tangle, seem to have left late on the night of Saturday Oct. 19. They blew up the temporary bridge which covered the gap in the jetty at the landward end of the mole, set adjacent buildings on fire and cycled toward Bruges. Our motor-launches are working at the entrance to the harbor, clearing it of mines; the rattle of their machine guns is incessant, and at intervals comes the great leap of water and smoke, followed by the stunning detonation, that signal that a mine has been touched off. The exploration of the mole has commenced.

It will be a long task, and not alone because of the length of the structure and the great number of sheds and buildings and the great quantity of material with which it is covered.

Experts are required in that new science which German war methods have forced upon the world—the science of neutralizing "booby-traps"—the death that lurks at the end of a trip-wire, which wakes to kill upon the opening of a door or the raising of some chance object from the ground. There are wires everywhere; they run and out of the debris which strewn the place; they even snake in and out of the strands of coiled wire hawes. It is dangerous to tread anywhere or to touch anything. Some such traps were laid at Blankenberghe, in the abandoned huts by the dunes, and children have been killed by them.

But the strangest thing of all, in this nightmare medley, was Captain Benna's first discovery when he landed with his men on the mole. It was a three-foot snake, head erected above its coils, hissing. It was about a mile from the shore, upon a concrete mole, separated from the land by the gap in the jetty, and how it got there—it is still there, unless it has fallen overboard—is a mystery, unless it represents the last and newest word in Partisan shots.

The blockships Intrepid and Iphigenia lie well within the piers, the latter across the passage, the other at a slight angle to the piers. Thetis is outside, but well across. The German torpedo boats could only be maneuvered past them with the greatest difficulty after extensive dredging operations had been carried out. All that remained in the old ships that could be unscrewed, unbolted or cut away has been removed; there remains not a scrap of brass or copper. Round Iphigenia's conning-tower a bomb-proof shelter of reinforced concrete has been erected as a refuge for the men at work on the dredger during our air raids. But those who gutted the old ships so thoroughly to obtain metal for their munition factories, were at the last in such haste to leave that they abandoned guns ashore and on the mole which had riddled the old Vindictive, as well as several anti-aircraft cannons. On Wednesday, the 23d, six months to the day since she steamed into the harbor in face of the frantic fire, the white ensign was hoisted aboard of the Thetis; it flies there yet.

An example of the lack of system and completeness which characterizes all the German work of demolition is to be found further inland, where the Solway electric works are so little damaged that they can, if required, be set going in a couple of weeks. The sluices of the canal bear signs of our bombardments, but are otherwise undamaged.

Eastward of Zeebrugge lies Hoyt and then comes the Dutch frontier with its triple wire fence and the neat huts of the guards. It is all ours, the spoil of the unresting navy which for four years has maintained its tireless war upon the vital and dangerous front. The coast is clear. Already there are lights along it, where none have shown since August of 1914; things are relaxing to their natural shape after the long and cruel constraint. The German has gone and hope, the hope of peace and of the fulfillment of man's life, grows in his place.

ITALIAN COMMERCIAL
CHAMBERS ABROAD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
ROME, Italy—Various measures have been taken recently by Signor Cuffelli, the Minister for Industry, with a view to promoting the expansion of Italian commercial and industrial activities in foreign countries. A recent decree, promoted by both the ministers for Industry and Foreign Affairs has been published with a view to rendering the work of Italian chambers of commerce in other countries more effective by means of a better organization. Henceforth Italian chambers of commerce abroad are to be placed under the direction of the diplomatic and consular authorities. They will be constituted of Italian citizens only and of societies, institutions, and associations which, in their turn, will be made up of Italian citizens, and the statutes of the chambers of commerce will be submitted to the Minister of Industry, whose approval will constitute recognition of the organization. Such recognition might, it is said, be withdrawn in case of any action being carried on by the Chamber of Commerce, which was contrary to the interests of Italy or the objects for which the chamber was instituted.

Chambers of commerce approved by the government may be granted subsidies by the Minister of Industry in proportion to their size, financial position, and the work they are carrying on for the benefit of Italian industry and commerce. With a view to further strengthening Italian commerce with foreign countries, measures have also been taken to fortify the office of commercial information which exists in connection with the Ministry for Industry, Commerce, and Work. The Bulletin of Commercial News (Bollettino di Notizie Commerciali), published every fortnight, has recently been approved. A committee of commercial information has also been instituted in connection with the ministry which will endeavor to promote an effective news service in commercial matters and to coordinate the activities of the office with those of other institutions, such, for instance, as the Italian Colonial Institution and the chambers of commerce. It will include representatives of the principal organizations which are concerned with the questions of Italian colonial expansion, authorities on economic questions, and competent officials.

COMMISSIONER FOR MONTERRAT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—The King has approved the appointment of Mr. C. P. Condon, Colonial Secretary of the Falkland Islands, to be Commissioner of Montserrat in succession to Lieut. Col. T. B. Davidson-Houston. Mr. G. G. appointed to be Administrator and Colonial Secretary of St. Lucia.

THE ELIMINATION OF
BILLBOARDS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
The story of the elimination of billboards in Los Angeles, California, affords an interesting chapter on the regulation of what has been a troublesome problem in most large cities and shows what city officials who are willing to view the subject with some breadth of municipal vision can do.

A number of years ago Los Angeles enacted an ordinance regulating billboards which was promptly declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court. Afterward the City Council passed a second ordinance which restricted their height to some extent, provided that they should not be set nearer the sidewalks than a given number of feet and subjected them to some minor regulations of like character. "This ordinance proved more of a hindrance than a help in the solution of the problem, for under it the city had practically no regulatory power worthy of the name, and the billboard companies used it as an excuse for further inroads upon the good nature of the people of the city."

It was after the Chicago billboard ordinance was held constitutional by the Supreme Court of the United States that Albert Lee Stephens, who in the meantime had been elected city attorney of Los Angeles, took the billboard problems of Los Angeles in hand. Personally, I am sorry we are saddled with a German name just now, but the kindergarten should be given a square deal in this matter. At Teachers College, New York, there is a kindergarten which has so radically departed from the old concept that its faculty is desirous of a new name. The members have not, in three years' consideration, found one that they considered fitting. Yet there are those who would pick out a new name for us as deftly as a new hat, and label a great democratic system of education with some maddeningly limiting term—nursery school, primary school, pre-primary, sub-primary, primary circle, child garden. Are any of these adequate or even fair? The last named one, only, is entitled to consideration, and even that takes on a slightly sentimental sound, though a direct translation. Enough for the name. Your writer infers that we take our work too seriously, and that there has never been anything superior to the natural care of the mother and the nurse. Possibly we have become a bit too intellectual in our outlook. Possibly head, rather than heart, has taken lead on account of our intimate relation to the public school system. Possibly in our earnestness we have become a little swamped with the great world problems of today; but the fact remains that if either mother or nurse had proved anywhere nearly equal to the demands upon her devotion and intelligence, the kindergarten would never have come into existence. There seems to be a time in every little child's life when it is beneficial for him to be under the care, part of the time, of some one with a less extreme personal sense of love than his mother, and hundreds of mothers freely acknowledge this.

As for the nurserymaid, she seems to have been English. No doubt, she was superior to the American brand. No doubt, she cushioned life for her charges, dressed and undressed them, cuddled them, solved their problems, and smoothed out their troubles generally, but the public should be thankful that the nurserymaid type of young woman has been kept out of the kindergarten because of the intellectual demands of the work. Otherwise she would be seated at every desk, for the financial rewards of the work are small, and there is a universal belief that anyone who is "fond of children" can qualify for kindergarten. But if the American kindergarten should attempt to fill her duties by dealing out a few beads and blocks, and then look off into space for a prospective policeman, I am sure the public would protest.

Really, are we not up against a language problem? The German language has a trick of tacking words one upon another. In order to express a complex idea, this sturdy and uncompromising English seldom allows. The kindergarten is somewhat diffuse in its claims, and individual experts differ in theory, but play is always its method, and children respond happily to its stimulus. To find a word which broadly expresses a system which swings between the home and school and out again to the civic sense is not easy. Even the original name is none too explicit. It is only patriotic to give the kindergarten a square deal in this matter, and refrain from labels that are not only superficial, but misleading.

(Signed) GERTRUDE MAYNARD.
Providence, Rhode Island, Nov. 19, 1918.

PROBLEMS ARISE IN
AIRCRAFT INDUSTRY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—A dispute threatening serious trouble in the aircraft industry has arisen in the national factory at Aintree. The difference dates back to 12 months ago when the Ministry of Munitions established standard wages, rules and conditions for skilled aircraft workers, on the understanding that all systems of payment by results then in existence should continue, and that new systems agreed to by the workpeople in any particular establishment would be approved and supported by the Minister. The policy of the Ministry was not to insist on the compulsory introduction of systems of payment by results, but to support such systems wherever they have been brought about by mutual agreement between employees and the workmen themselves.

Questions have since arisen between the National Aircraft Committee and the Ministry as to the application of this understanding to new systems and to their relative positions on the matter. Those questions have been recently referred to the executive councils of the various woodworking trades unions with a view to a further conference between the Ministry and the national committee. Without awaiting the issue of these negotiations, and against the advice of the National Aircraft Committee, it is stated, certain of the unions and the Liverpool District Aircraft Committee have precipitated a crisis by threatening a strike, and the expulsion from their trade unions of members participating in the

system of payment by results introduced by the desire and practically with the unanimous approval of the men at the Aintree factory. The men in the factory have represented to the Ministry that they wish the system to continue.

In these circumstances, it is understood, the Ministry has had to declare that any persons participating in any illegal action in connection with the system at the national factory, will be proceeded against, and the Ministry will be compelled to enforce the reasonable policy to which it is committed of supporting the workpeople in any other district who have by mutual consent adopted similar systems of payment, as in Manchester, where a system of payments by results is being attacked.

LETTERS

Communications under the above heading are welcomed but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions so presented.

(No. 479)

Kindergarten or Nursery School
To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

In an article appearing on your educational page for Nov. 15, the writer calmly announces that the new name for "kindergarten" shall be "nursery school." Shades of Miss Susan B. and shadows of living college professors! Personally, I am sorry we are saddled with a German name just now, but the kindergarten should be given a square deal in this matter. At Teachers College, New York, there is a kindergarten which has so radically departed from the old concept that its faculty is desirous of a new name. The members have not, in three years' consideration, found one that they considered fitting. Yet there are those who would pick out a new name for us as deftly as a new hat, and label a great democratic system of education with some maddeningly limiting term—nursery school, primary school, pre-primary, sub-primary, primary circle, child garden. Are any of these adequate or even fair? The last named one, only, is entitled to consideration, and even that takes on a slightly sentimental sound, though a direct translation. Enough for the name. Your writer infers that we take our work too seriously, and that there has never been anything superior to the natural care of the mother and the nurse. Possibly we have become a bit too intellectual in our outlook. Possibly head, rather than heart, has taken lead on account of our intimate relation to the public school system. Possibly in our earnestness we have become a little swamped with the great world problems of today; but the fact remains that if either mother or nurse had proved anywhere nearly equal to the demands upon her devotion and intelligence, the kindergarten would never have come into existence. There seems to be a time in every little child's life when it is beneficial for him to be under the care, part of the time, of some one with a less extreme personal sense of love than his mother, and hundreds of mothers freely acknowledge this.

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Providence, Rhode Island, Nov. 19, 1918.

COOPERATIVE STORES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from Its Canadian Bureau
LONDON, Ontario—Labor unionists of the city have decided to open cooperative stores here soon in order that members may have places at which they are certain of finding goods which bear the union label. It is expected that the stores will be departmental in character. It is claimed that few of the goods now sold here bear the label.

Quilted Mattress Protector

Protect your beds and your children's cribs by buying our Mattress Protectors. They are quilted of bleached muslin with pure white wadding between, wash easy, dry light and fluffy as new. We originated MATTRESS PROTECTORS. They were GOOD at first, are excellent now, and our Protectors will continue to be among the BEST on the market. See that our trade mark is sewed in the corner of every PROTECTOR you purchase. They stand for new material, best workmanship, full sizes. Sold in all the high-class department stores.

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TRUNKS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

There was surely fabric for a dream tapestry, pictures for a gallery, substance for a fantasy in the van of trunks which suddenly appeared before me. I was sitting on a bench in one of the little park triangles of a downtown city district, sunning myself in the October gold, and watching the leaves scamper or float in the fall breezes when this truck, bearing a matter-of-fact label, "Universal Transfer Company," halted before me. Something evidently was wrong with the motor, and as one of the men departed for a near-by garage, the other sauntered over to the curb at a watchful distance, and I was left alone with this storehouse, almost at my very feet.

It was Richard Jefferies, in one of his passing comments on London, who said, "Can anything be jollier than a cab overgrown with luggage, like huge barnacles just starting away with its freight?" The remembrance of this came to me and set me wondering if he too saw great possibilities in what he termed jolly. Trunks, trunks, what queer things they were, what an odd word anyway! Then I remembered an old English toast I had read somewhere, "All round St. Paul's not forgetting the tree and the trunk maker's daughter." What a story it sounds like, but yet that trunk maker was not a maker of trunks such as these before me. The trunk maker referred to in the toast was the bournie to which unsalable books were sent, and he was, let me see, who was he? I was rather hazy—was it the autumn languor of the day or was it just a careless way of reading that made me unable to place this particular trunk maker? I pondered, though, and soon it came, Henry McKess, that was his name, master of the famous trunk maker's shop at the corner of St. Paul's Churchyard. I was still vague in my recollections—though I knew that he had figured in some way in a print of Hogarth's, and his daughter was the subject of many a wholesome toast, but if I were to think of unsalable books, where would I end? No, it was not concerning books, but concerning luggage that I was indulging in day dreams.

And thinking about luggage there came to my mind Mr. Pickwick's first journey with the elder Weller, from Bull Inn, Whitechapel to Ipswich, in company with Mr. Peter Magnus. True the red-haired gentleman with the blue spectacles and the birdlike jerk of his head had no trunks to add to his objects of perturbation. Lucky for the amiable driver of the London coach that he had not, for was not Mr. Weller senior assuring his anxious passenger, at frequent intervals all along the journey, of the safety and excellent condition of his luggage, that luggage which consisted of the red bag, the striped bag, the brown-paper parcel and the leather hat-box. How uncertain he was as to it all being properly stowed away! So uncertain, in fact, that it was only after the hat-box had been hauled from the lowest depth of the boot, in proof as to the well-being of the remainder of his luggage, that he would consent to mount to the coach's roof, where a moment later he was joined by the breathless Mr. Pickwick.

Then Dickens gave way to Bret Harte; the crowded and unkempt street, for whose condition Sam Weller apologized to Mr. Pickwick, became a mountain road zigzagging down through the Carquinez woods, filled with shafts of sunlight gleaming on the enormous trunks of the redwoods; and the elder Weller was replaced by Yuba Bill, that famous stage coach driver of the Golden Porties. Now it is that he beams—his pleasure at the privilege of Miss Nellie Wynn's company for a few hours, whom he honors with the box seat; again, he goes white and tense under a matter-of-fact air as he hands over the "trunk," containing the "haul," to the highwaymen, who at last have succeeded in holding up the stage; or best of all, I seem to see him going down the rough road, driving the Windham coach, as he drove it in "Brown of Calaveras," and as no one else in all the country could drive.

And yet it was not of coaches at all that I meant to busy myself when Bret Harte came into my memory. It was rather the scene he pictures on Long Wharf, in San Francisco, where one afternoon in the summer of '51 a motley and picturesque crowd gathers. An auction of unclaimed trunks is scheduled, trunks, boxes and personal luggage of early emigrants. According to the custom of that hour, instinct with the prevailing love of chance, these trunks were sold locked, and so it came about that Harry Flint, alias Shelby Fowler, came by much success, and after far wandering, much happiness.

Was it a coach that brought into Denver that time, according to Eugene Field, Three-Fingered Hoover and his companions from Red Hoss Mountain, whence they drifted in to see "Modjeska as Camel"? Again I tried to excuse my indistinct memory by the dreaminess of the day. Oh, well, it mattered not how they came, whether by stage or on horseback. They came, most certainly, and the man who could whip his weight in wildcats, an' paint whole

townships red" was so moved by the tragédienne's acting that he took a most unexpected part in the play. Of this participation one of his companions said,

I recollect that Hoover regretted he done wrong in throwin' that there actor through a vista ten miles long.

And that in spite of the disturbance of Mme. Modjeska's performance he "half opined she liked it, by the look upon her face."

And thinking of trunks and plays I recalled Addison's critical thesaurus, the "trunk maker in the upper gallery" he who gave vent to his approval by blows on the wainscot or the benches. I could see him, as the Spectator portrays him, leaning forward, never smiling, but at the correct moment in the play, and never at the wrong one, smiting the nearest wood to him with blows which bespoke his trade. And then just as I was recalling the part in the story where this critical trunk maker demolished several benches in the ardor of his applause, the motor van in front of me moved off, and I was left alone in the sunlit triangle.

REFORM OF INDIA
STIRS THE MASSES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The East India Association held an instructive little debate, at the Lincolnshire Rooms, Westminster, recently, with Sir Valentine Chirol in the chair. A paper was read by Mr. Thornburn, retired member of the Indian Civil Service, on "India, a Democracy," in which the Montagu-Chelmsford Reform Scheme was denounced as premature, dangerous, inopportune, and undemocratic because it ignored the interests of the village communities.

Sir Valentine Chirol characterized Mr. Thornburn's statements as unfortunate sweeping generalizations. The intelligentsia of India, he said, was one of the most interesting phenomena of British rule. The harvest which Western education had produced was the result of deliberate sowing and the outcome of British policy of nearly 100 years ago. He did not deny that tares had grown up among the wheat. But while he did not underrate the dangers which those tares represented, yet it had to be conceded that among the wheat of Indian intelligentsia were some of the most distinguished products of Western education. Among the ruling chiefs a scheme of advancement, certainly not less liberal than that embodied in the Montagu-Chelmsford report, had met with support from the Maharajahs of Bikanir and Mysore as well as other distinguished Indians. It seemed to be feared that representative institutions would be solely to the benefit of the intelligentsia. But such an apprehension was contradicted by the very fact that the British Government's proclamation to India had caused an extraordinary stir among the lower classes, as if they, too, were capable of appreciating reform. It had been said that the whole matter of reform should not have been approached on account of the war. But it was just because of the war they were obliged to approach it. The 28th of October was the fourth anniversary of the entry of the Indian contingent into the line of battle in 1914.

The Indian troops were of extraordinary value at the time because it did fill a gap which neither British nor Dominion armies could fill at the moment. Why was it that Lord Hardinge was able to send these Indians on to a European battlefield? It was because he rightly gauged the loyalty which the whole population of India felt at that time towards Britain. "I have been in India a great deal during this war," continued Sir Valentine. "The India which we have to deal with is not the India of 20 years ago. It is in many ways a new India and what is more Great Britain is a new country. It is approaching many questions from a much broader point of view. I believe that we are bound to make the experiment and bound to make an honest experiment. Where should we be in this country if we had not had faith these last four years? British rule in India has been the greatest experiment the world had ever seen, and it has to be carried further. I cannot see why, with prudence and the cooperation of those Indians who value the British connection, it should not lead to success."

Judging from the contributions to the debate made by a number of speakers, among whom were several members of Parliament, the feeling of the meeting was overwhelmingly in favor of Indian reform, though in some cases the speakers thought amendments to the Montagu-Chelmsford scheme advisable.

Breakfast
Dinner
Supper

For that maple flavor in the syrup for the hot cakes.
To add that wanted flavor to the soups and meats.
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WORK OF COLLEGES
AIDS TURKEY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Reports that Risa Tewfik Bey had been appointed as Minister of Education in the Turkish Cabinet were received with keen interest by friends of Constantinople College in the United States, for he has been an instructor in that institution. Of this appointment, Dr. Samuel T. Dutton, treasurer of the college, has this to say:

"This means that the present Turkish Government is friendly toward America and wishes to be helpful to American institutions. In spite of our sense of outrage because of the crimes committed in Turkey during the last three years, we are glad to think that our American institutions there have been somewhat protected, and the three individual colleges have all been able to keep running. Constantinople College has opened with 500 students. Provisions were very high last year, but we are making a wide appeal for financial help, and hope to be able to make good headway this year, toward financing the institution."

Dr. Mary Mills Patrick, president of the college, realizes the great opportunities for its service to the people. In the readjustment period, leaders will be needed to rehabilitate the country and the people; especially, it is pointed out, will women be needed, women of vision and tolerance, who have learned the practical arts and trades, as well as the larger lessons of sacrifice. Dr. Patrick intends that the college shall furnish these leaders.

"The faculty and students," says a statement issued for the college, "have ministered relief with the small means at their disposal, to the suffering poor of Constantinople. They have found employment for destitute Armenian and Greek women, and aided in the establishment of soup kitchens and relief centers."

"But the greatest work has been for homeless Armenian girls. Driven from their homes, bereft of their parents, in imminent danger of persecution, these girls have been taken by the Americans and harbored in the college, and there educated and protected. Some of these Christian girls have even been rescued and saved from an awful fate."

"As time goes on, more relief will be needed, more rescuing will have to be done, and the college will continue to be a haven of refuge only if its support can be assured by a sympathetic American public. The recent victories of the Allies in the Near East assure immediate possibilities for enlarged activities."

"Every day brings nearer the liberation of those unhappy lands. The suffering people, broken after four years of unspeakable hardships, are soon to see the door toward the West open wide, never to be closed again. It will be America's mission to enter that door with healing and comfort in her hands. The faithful women at Constantinople College, who have endured so long, should be the first to be supported in their courageous work for the girls of the Near East."

SHAH OF PERSIA BUYS BONDS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, New York—Liberty Loan bonds to the amount of \$100,000 have been purchased by the Shah of Persia, the money being paid over to Dr. Harry Pratt Judson, the representative of the American Committee for Armenian and Syrian relief at Teheran, and forwarded by the committee to Washington. It is reported that the Shah's action was in grateful appreciation of the aid of this committee in feeding his people during a great food scarcity a year or so ago.

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Jiffy-Jell

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The flavor comes in liquid form—in a vial. So it gives to Jiffy-Jell a wealth of fresh-fruit taste.
It comes ready-sweetened, and the cost is slight. A single package serves six people.
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JOHN ADAMS' VISIT TO EUROPE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

While Mr. Wilson's visit to Europe as head of the United States commission to take part in the approaching Peace Conference is unprecedented so far as the President's leaving the country during his term of office is concerned, there is a remote parallel, perhaps, in the fact that John Adams, member of the Continental Congress and afterward second President of the United States, was sent to Europe in 1779 under special commission by Henry Laurens, President of the Congress.

Mr. Adams had already proved himself a most useful committee man and commissioner at a time when the heads of congressional committees were virtually heads of executive departments as yet undeveloped. He had been a commissioner to France in 1778, where he was at first received with intense enthusiasm as "the great Adams," and had the disconcerting experience of seeing the fervor attending his welcome cool suddenly when he explained that he was not Samuel Adams, the patriot, and sympathizer with the French Revolution, but only his cousin. Finding dissension existing between Benjamin Franklin and Arthur Lee, the two other members of the commission, and between them and the court, partly caused by the undiplomatic behavior of his predecessor, he wrote ruefully: "It is a rope of sand. I am at present untainted by these prejudices and will endeavor to keep myself so." "I am very sorry for these things, but it is no part of my business to quarrel with anybody without cause." He manfully brought his business talent to bear upon the perplexed finances of the commission, reduced them to a system, and eliminated the "profligate" expense. Finally, however, he recommended to Congress that the mission be intrusted to one person, although quite aware that he was thus advising himself out of office. Franklin was made sole ambassador, Lee was sent to Madrid, and Adams was left high and dry, not even being ordered to return home. Chafing mightily in this strange position, "I cannot eat pensions or sinecures; they would stick in my throat," he wrote to his wife. The 18 months spent there were fruitless, however, for besides clearing up a very undesirable condition of affairs, he gained some rich experience for future greater tasks.

So see him in 1779, embarking again for Europe, this time on a double mission of peace and commerce. Sailing from Boston on Saturday, Nov. 13, he records in his diary:

"Took leave of my family and rode to Boston with my son Charles. At four o'clock went on board the French frigate, the *Sensible*. I find the frigate crowded with passengers and sailors, full three hundred and fifty men. They have recruited a great number here."

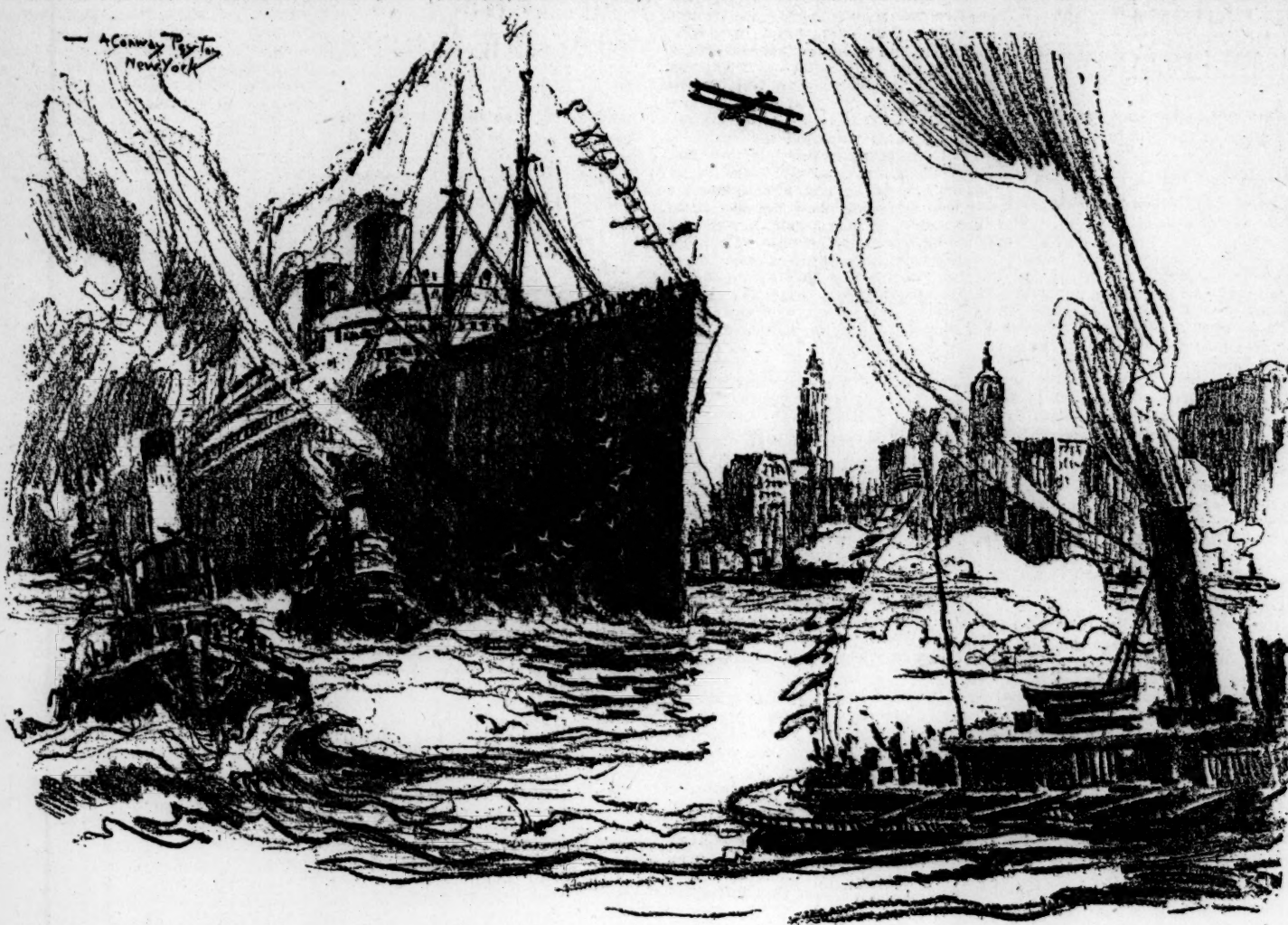
This frigate was not one of the best of its class, even for those days, for not long after leaving Boston, it sprang a leak that kept two pumps constantly at work and determined the captain to make for a Spanish port. Mr. Adams was landed at Ferrol, where he remained for a few days. It was Feb. 5, 1780, before he reached Paris, and the hardships of the journey were so severe that they seem incredible, as occurring in a civilized country of Europe, even as far back from the present day as this was.

Mr. Adams had powers for negotiation at this time which were perhaps as great as any that he could have had after the United States Government had been created; but the treaty of peace was not signed on behalf of Great Britain and her late colonies until four years later. In July he went to Holland and began negotiations for a treaty of commerce with that country. After months of difficult work his cause became popular with the influential merchant class, and news from America being at the moment encouraging, he asked for recognition as the Minister from the United States, an unconventional move which, had it not succeeded, would have met with condemnation as ill-judged, to say the least. After an interval of nearly a year he was formally received by the States-General as the Minister of the new nation, and in October, 1782, a treaty of commerce was signed. "Nobody knows that I do anything; or have anything to do. One thing, thank God! is certain," he exults. "I have planted the American standard at The Hague! There let it wave and fly in triumph over Sir Joseph Yorke and British pride."

In 1781, just before the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown, Congress had wisely decided that the vast and intricate affairs of a final peace with Great Britain should not be left in the hands of one man, however able he might be. It named a commission, instead of a minister plenipotentiary. This commission included John Adams, Benjamin Franklin, Henry Laurens, John Jay and Thomas Jefferson; but the latter was unable to leave the country. The preliminaries were signed on Jan. 21, 1783, and the treaty was concluded in September of that year.

Mr. Adams was now anxious to return home, but he remained as one of a commission of three that negotiated the treaty of commerce between Great Britain and the United States. He made the original draft of both treaties. Once again, in 1784, he was appointed a member of a commission with Dr. Franklin and Thomas Jefferson, to make treaties "on the footing of the most favored nation." His wife and daughter had meanwhile joined him. They lived at Auteuil, near Paris, and the now weary diplomatist declared that once again he was a happy man. In 1785 he was the first Minister of the United States to England. In February, 1788, Congress relieved him of his various trusts and with his family he returned home.

"Certainly," to quote his biographer,



The George Washington leaves New York Harbor

PRESIDENT WILSON AND PARTY SAIL ON PEACE MISSION

(Continued from page one)

President, remained aboard till the liner reached the open sea, then returned on a tug.

The President is not freed from office duties simply because he is on the

unto you. May the Lord grant you a holy peace."

The sailing of the President, marking the first time a President of the United States had sailed for a European country during his term of office, was at every point marked with the solemnity it deserved. The George Washington flew at her foremast the flag of the President of the United States. No vessel has ever before carried this flag across the Atlantic. In each corner of the flag there is a five-pointed white star; in the center of the blue is the national coat of arms.

Secretary Baker did not remain on the ship, but went to the White Star piers to welcome the returning troops on the Lapland and the Minnekahda.

Those who were close to the President said, just before the George Washington sailed, that at the Peace Conference he would take a firm stand against militarism in any form, and that he had not changed his ideas regarding the necessity for crushing Prussian militarism.

The President's ship is expected to reach Brest in ordinary sailing time, as it is not believed there is any occasion for haste. The ship will be met off Brest by a squadron of United States destroyers, and it is presumed that the United States troops in camp near Brest will take part in the welcome extended to President Wilson.

The fact that large numbers of German-Americans of Hoboken have made that city somewhat of a by-word, makes especially interesting the following message, presented to the President by Mayor Griffin of that city, just before the ship sailed:

"Mr. President: On behalf of the people of the City of Hoboken, I beg to tender you our sincere good wishes for your welfare and for your success in the mission you have undertaken on behalf of the people of the United States of America."

"In Hoboken, more perhaps than in any other part of the country, we have witnessed the manner in which the conduct of the war has been handled. We have seen the American boys march in over their last mile of American soil; we have seen the transports sailing down the bay on their journey to Europe; and we have seen them coming back with those boys who have made so great a sacrifice that these ideals upon which our republic has been founded might be established throughout the earth."

"The people of Hoboken believe high seas. In one room of his private suite there is a desk which was piled high with telegrams, letters and papers, and all of these will be attended to before he arrives in Europe. Meanwhile the wireless keeps him connected directly with the country of which he is still the President, despite congressional arguments to the contrary. One of the first pieces of business which the President was expected to transmit by wireless was the appointment of the successor to William G. McAdoo, retiring Secretary of the Treasury.

The thought of the nation, the confidence with which its best thought looks forward to the consummation, through the presidential presence at the peace table, of those democratic fundamentals for which the United States entered the war, was well expressed in a telegram sent to the President just before he left Washington by the Union of Orthodox Rabbis of the United States and Canada, as follows:

"May God bless the voyage which you are about to make in the interest of humanity and lasting peace. May your efforts in behalf of the freedom of small and oppressed nationalities be crowned with success. May God grant that your holy mission realize the prophecy of Isaiah that one nation shall no longer raise sword against another nation. Suffering humanity looks to you for comfort. The Jewish people, for centuries deprived of their land, scattered throughout the world, most of them living in countries where they are hated and massacred, place their hope in you, and hope that you will champion their cause and help in the restoration of our Holy Land to them. And we shall pray to Almighty God that He may bless you and keep you safe, that He may let his countenance shine upon you and be gracious



Henry White

that you, Mr. President, of all men of the country, will best present to the peoples of Europe the ideals for which America fought, and are solidly behind

SENATORS OUTLINE PEACE DISCUSSION

Upper Branch of United States Congress Proposes an Open Discussion of All Questions Arising in Peace Conference

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—With the departure of the President from Washington, discussion of developments in the Peace Conference will probably take precedence over the affairs of the administrative departments. The Senate will undoubtedly take up much time in discussing some of the problems fundamental to establishment of permanent peace.

Whatever transpires at the Peace Conference in Europe will be openly treated on the floor of the Senate, and there is no disposition to smother debate in executive sessions, even where the gravest international questions are concerned. If the President, when he made his appeal for support, indicated a desire to refrain from discussion or criticism of transactions bearing on the peace negotiations, it is more than likely that his wish will not be fulfilled. The preponderating opinion seems to be that the Senate should, in order to promote understanding of developments, handle all questions freely and in open session.

Leaders of both parties are averse to attacks on the President in his absence, but the fact remains that inasmuch as the President refused to give the Senate any confidential information of the program he shall advocate, it is considered not only legitimate, but necessary, that the views of senators on fundamental questions should be freely accounted, whether or not they agree with the views of the President so far as these are known.

Exactly one hour and 20 minutes after the President had left the pier in New York, Senator Frelinghuysen, Republican, of New Jersey, introduced a resolution calling on the President to interpret his famous 14 points. A general discussion ensued, during which the political supporters of the President attempted to show that the country was committed to these fundamentals because there was no criticism at the time of their utterance.

This is, to a certain extent, true, but at that time, as Senator Frelinghuysen explained, the country was conducting war, and there was little disposition to discuss terms of peace. Senator Johnson, Republican, of California, supporting the resolution, stated the case as viewed by the critics of the President.

"We are today," he said, "in the situation that we do not know the President's interpretation of what he has stated regarding terms of peace; the American people do not know the President's interpretation of his 14 points. Some of them are nebulous, some of them are yet indescribable; some of them are not as yet understood, and the President has departed to foreign shores leaving the American people neither understanding what he meant nor knowing what he goes for."

In the midst of a general discussion of the League of Nations, Senator William E. Borah of Idaho introduced a resolution which would abolish secret discussion of peace treaties as far as the United States Senate is concerned. A similar resolution was defeated some months ago for lack of the President's approval. The preamble of this resolution calls attention to the President's declaration of Jan. 8, 1918, to the effect that the first prerequisite of a durable peace was "open covenants, openly arrived at, after which there shall be no private international understandings of any kind, but diplomacy shall proceed always frankly and in the public view."

"Therefore, be it resolved," the resolution provides, "that when such a treaty or treaties of peace relative to the termination of this war are transmitted to the Senate of the United States for consideration, it or they shall be made public, and the consideration of the same, and all discussions relative thereto shall be in open session of the Senate."

Senator Borah's resolution went to the Foreign Relations Committee. Its acceptance and passage by the Senate

would be an epoch-making departure in senatorial procedure.

The committee has not yet acted on the Cummings resolution proposing a Senate delegation to Europe, but the indications are that the Senate will content itself with full and free discussion here based on the information that reaches the country with regard to proceedings at the Peace Conference.

The debate on the League of Nations on Wednesday showed not so much opposition to doubt, as lack of knowledge of what such a league will mean to the future of the United States, and what obligations it will imply. Some there are, like Senator Reed of Missouri, who are vigorously antagonistic to the President's scheme of a League of Nations. "An impossible dream," is the way in which the plan is described by those who agree with the Senator from Missouri.

Others are anxious as to how the league would affect the Monroe Doctrine. Many regard this as a vital obstacle, whereas Senator Hitchcock recently pointed out the Monroe Doctrine might very well be accepted as basic to any understandings arrived at.

Senator Kellogg of Minnesota interpreted on Wednesday what very probably accords with the belief of the majority regarding the League of Nations. After a world war which threatened the civilization of the world, some other instrument than the sword must, he said, be used to prevent wars. The acceptance of an international high court of nations, he declared, to act as an arbitration tribunal, would constitute a league. After the acceptance of the idea, it was explained, the questions would be one of detail and of the kind of sanction required to enforce the decisions of the tribunal. Here, however, is exactly where the difficulty is found, and the question is how far are national aspirations and national interests to be merged in an international tribunal.

WOMEN INDORSE DRY AMENDMENT

Action by the New York State Suffrage Party—Appeal by the Anti-Saloon League

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

ALBANY, New York—The New York State Woman Suffrage Party in assembly here has endorsed the ratification of the federal prohibition amendment by the state legislature this winter, and also indorses the necessary enforcement legislation to make prohibition effective.

Anti-Saloon League leaders believe this action means that the state Republican Party cannot expect to hold the vote of the women if it plays fast and loose with the ratification question this winter. It is declared that the women were displeased with the management of the last Republican campaign and the apparent lack of sincerity on the part of the Republican campaign managers with reference to the liquor question.

The Anti-Saloon League began a year ago to organize the women, as well as the independent men, not as a separate women's organization, but as citizens in behalf of righteousness in the State. Now Superintendent Anderson says that the Republicans having "fumbled" their opportunity, the league offers the women as citizens, "a moral issue which furnishes an opportunity to serve not themselves or the league as a selfish, political, profit-making concern, but to serve the public and to become the balance of power for righteousness."

The league will not start a new women's organization, but will appeal to the women "to come to the rescue of the decent moral independent element among the men, and the two together will not only hold the balance of power, but in due time will be an absolute majority."

MEN TO GIVE UP UNIFORMS

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Enlisted men discharged from the army will be required to return to the government, within four months, the uniform in which they leave camp. Army zone supply officers, General March announces, will receive this equipment, and all troops will be supplied at the time of discharge with franked labels for the return of uniforms by mail.



Robert Lansing

Secretary of State of the United States

voyage, and hope that on your return we may again have the honor of greeting you and tendering to you our congratulations on your unqualified success."

Data Carried on George Washington Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, New York—A vast amount of data concerning political and diplomatic history, international law, economics, geography, physiography, cartography and other subjects which has been assembled by experts under the direction of the American Geographical Society was packed on board the George Washington, to be taken to Paris for use at the Peace Conference. The work of collecting this mass of facts, which its compilers call "the inquiry," was begun more than a year ago, when after conference with President Wilson, Col. E. M. House was authorized to organize it. The director of "the inquiry" is Dr. S. E. Mezes, president of the College of the City of New York.

CANADIAN CREDIT FOR GREAT BRITAIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ontario—Sir Thomas White, the Finance Minister, has arranged for a credit of \$200,000,000 for Great Britain during the coming year. Of this sum \$50,000,000 will be used for completing the program of the Imperial Munitions Board in Canada. Another \$50,000,000 will be added to the sum which has already been arranged for the purpose of moving the grains of this year's crop. The balance of \$100,000,000 will be used for the purchase of foodstuffs, meats, lards and similar Canadian commodities.

The government also announces that it has created a fund of \$25,000,000 which will be available by way of loans, and which will be devoted to carrying out the several provincial governments' programs of better housing.

NOMINATION BY PRESIDENT

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Charles R. Page of California was nominated on Wednesday by President Wilson to succeed himself as a member of the United States Shipping Board.

HANAN

SOME men and women (who ought to know better) make the costly error of selecting their shoes "in a hurry." Not so when they buy other articles of apparel of vastly less importance to their comfort and appearance. Take time enough to consider what you shall wear on your feet. Such consideration has made many a man and woman a permanent wearer of Hanan shoes.

NEW YORK
BROOKLYN
PHILADELPHIA
BOSTON
BUFFALO

CHICAGO
PITTSBURGH
CLEVELAND
MILWAUKEE
ST. LOUIS

Good Shoes are an Economy

J. J. Jusserand
French Ambassador

BRITAIN DAY IN THE UNITED STATES

General Celebration of Achievements and Friendship of Powerful Ally to Take Place—New York City's Program

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, New York—Great Britain's achievements in the war will be commemorated throughout the United States Dec. 6, 7 and 8, and a complete report of the celebration everywhere will be forwarded to England later, so that Englishmen may see to what extent their American brothers united in the tribute of Britain Day.

The schools of the country will celebrate the event with the reading of the Treaty of Ghent on Friday. Fourteen thousand leaflets containing copies of the treaty are being distributed. Governors and mayors throughout the country have arranged state and city programs for Saturday. New York City will contribute its share toward the celebration on Sunday.

"It would have been impossible," says Lieut. Edward P. Gaston, secretary of the Mayor's Committee on National Defense, "to make a showing for our friendly ally without sincere backing on the part of all America. This has been found. From the most influential to the less known, in every walk of life, there has been expressed a desire to honor the achievements of Great Britain. Who better than the school teachers, the librarians, the executives of organizations of boys and girls, can see the propriety of the tribute? From these a great response came. These and the mayors and governors, the leaders and servants of the people, along with thousands of other loyal Americans, welcome the opportunity to pay tribute to our ally. The intermingling of British and American troops, the cooperation of the British Navy with the American, and the friendliness of the British toward our men, who have come to them from the battlefields for comfort, have sealed the bond of friendship between Great Britain and America."

A hundred years of friendly relations between Great Britain and the United States were commemorated at the centenary celebration, four years ago, of the signing of the Treaty of Ghent. The work of the American Centenary Committee has been continued, since 1914, by the Sulgrave Institution, which maintains the Sulgrave Manor, the ancestral home of George Washington in England. This institution has continued the work of fostering good feeling between the English-speaking countries and the French, Belgian, Italian and other nationalities not aspiring to world conquest. It was through the initiative of the Sulgrave Institution, cooperating with the National Committee of Patriotic Societies, the National Security League and the American Defense Society, that the Britain Day celebration was organized.

The national committee is composed of prominent men, and there are chairmen and vice-chairmen in every State and in the various cities.

New York City's program will include a mass meeting at the Hippodrome on Sunday afternoon at 2:30. The British cruiser *Berwick* is to take part in the day's proceedings and Capt. A. E. F. B. Carpenter and the crew of the *Berwick* will take charge of a representation of the British warship. *Vindictive*, famous for its part in the Zeebrugge incident, that will be constructed on the Hippodrome stage.

With Alton B. Parker, chairman, the speakers will be Charles Evans Hughes, Samuel Gompers, Secretary Franklin K. Lane, Dr. George E. Vincent and Sir Henry Babington Smith. In the evening a pageant representing the signing of the Magna Charta will be staged at the Century Theater, and motion pictures of Great Britain and the United States in the war will be shown for the first time. Britain's flag will be flown throughout the city.

There is special interest in the fact that well-known artists have given their share to Britain Day. James Montgomery Flagg painted the "Side by Side Britannica" poster in five colors. Fred Cooper's sketches are familiar, and he has made many posters during the war. His unique poster, in which he has developed the idea of a Greek potter, showing the American eagle crowning the British lion, is being discussed in art circles wherever it has been seen. Special comment was made on it by Dr. Arthur Dow, professor of art at Columbia University, to the effect that it was one of the best and most unique of recent American posters. Carlton Moorepark has given a typical British poster, allegorical in idea, and vivid in execution. This is "Britannia," Mr. Moorepark is a Canadian, known here and abroad.

Observances Symbolical
Committee Says Celebration Will Be More Than Mere Recognition

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau
NEW YORK, New York—The United States' observance of Britain Day, on Saturday, Dec. 7, will be not only a recognition of the accomplishments of Great Britain in the war but will be symbolic of the unity of thought between the two nations as it exists today, according to a statement issued by the Britain Day National Committee from its headquarters at the Belmont Hotel.

The committee declares that the day will be celebrated "sincerely, with dignity and enthusiasm," and its statement says, in part:
"Closer and firmer the war has drawn the heartstrings of America about Britain. It took this great war to show us Britain as she really is. It

took the war to display her pluck, and wisdom and courage. It took the same war to make America know her own affections, to know that she loves Britain for her steadfastness, for her never faltering course throughout the trying 4½ years when Britain gave in sacrifice 3,049,991 men in the cause of freedom. She also has given herself industrially, morally and financially. She has held up her end of the war, and more, and today America is preparing to bow in honor to her great ally and nationally to celebrate Britain's war achievements on Dec. 7.

"It will be a fitting honor and will show in a measure the great admiration in which American hearts cherish Britain. Incidents innumerable led to the great unity of thought in America and Britain, as it today exists. The President's approval of the day, Dec. 7, in which to honor Britain gives an official character to the event and certainly adds to its national significance and to its international importance. President Wilson wrote to Judge Alton B. Parker, in answer to the committee's invitation that he attend the Britain Day mass meeting in New York City at the Hippodrome Theater on Dec. 8 as follows:

"My Dear Judge Parker:
"I am very much interested in the plans for celebrating the notable courage and achievements of the army and navy of Great Britain and the United States on Sunday afternoon, Dec. 8, and it is with unaffected regret that I find myself obliged to say that I cannot be personally present. It is my plain duty to be here, where I can act most promptly upon the matters which seem to mature almost every hour, and I am sure that I should be more true to the common cause by staying here than by being present, much as I should like to join in praising the part which Great Britain's soldiers and sailors have played in this great war for the freedom of the world.

"Sincerely yours,
"WOODROW WILSON."

"And it may be fitting to remember, along with the President's letter, that King George cabled President Wilson, from London:

"At this moment of universal gladness I send you, Mr. President, and the people of your great Republic a message of congratulation and deep thanks in my own name and in that of the people of this empire.

"It is indeed a matter of solemn thanksgiving that the peoples of our two countries, akin in spirit as in speech, should today be united in this greatest of democracy's achievements.

"I thank you and the people of the United States for the high and noble part which you have played in this glorious chapter of history and freedom."

Celebration in North Carolina
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

RALEIGH, North Carolina—Capt. Arthur Snaeze, naval attaché of the British Embassy at Washington, has promised to attend and deliver an address at the Britain Day celebration to be held in Charlotte on Dec. 16.

PORTO RICO AS CLEARING HOUSE

Proposal Is Made That Island Take Active Part in Direction of American Consular Service

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico—If a suggestion made by Resident Commissioner Córdova Dávila to the chief of the American consular service receives favorable attention, the American consular service in South and Central American cities may, in the future, be under the direction of Porto Rican young men especially trained for the work. Porto Ricans who have received good academic preparation speak both English and Spanish with fluency, and are therefore, the Resident Commissioner pointed out, particularly well equipped to interpret the feelings, ideas and practices of the people of one continent to the other.

"The island," said the Resident Commissioner, "is bound to be the point of union between the northern and southern continents. Here, where the two languages flourish, we can have a great clearing house of ideas. Porto Rico can teach each side how to understand the other. We can help to dispel any prejudice which may exist. I believe that the various American countries are and will continue to grow closer together. At present Spanish, the language of South and Central America, is being widely studied in the United States."

GOVERNMENT WORK TO STOP
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

ST. LOUIS, Missouri—Government plans to end as quickly as may be and with little disturbance to business conditions, all work now being carried on in the St. Louis district in relation to ordnance contracts, have been announced by M. E. Singleton, chief of the district. The government will partially reimburse manufacturers for the loss of contracts and the cost of machinery built to carry on the work. The plans call for the formation of district claim boards made up of one manufacturer and four members of the district ordnance bureau to pass upon all claims involving less than \$500,000.

RADIO STATIONS PURCHASED
United Press via The Christian Science Monitor Leased Wires

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—All the American Marconi radio stations except the four high-power plants, have been bought by the Navy Department. It has been officially learned. At the same time it developed that the department purchased the great Sayville station recently from the alien property custodian.

RUSSIA'S NEED OF ASSISTANCE SHOWN

Bolshevism Declared to Be Utter Failure by United States Attaché From Petrograd—Stories of Atrocities Upheld

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Illinois—Russia cannot get on her feet alone; the problem of Russia is one demanding the highest statesmanship in the world and America should play the leading rôle in helping to solve the problems of this distressed nation. This was the substance of a statement made by W. C. Huntington, United States commercial attaché at Petrograd, in a speech before the Chicago Association of Commerce, which is having a series of noonday speeches of Bolshevism in order to give the Chicago business men first-hand information on the subject.

Mr. Huntington was in Russia at the time of the revolution, and for a long time thereafter, and he speaks at first hand on the Russian situation. He declared that it is not only the humanitarian thing to do to aid Russia, but that it is necessary to solve the Russian problem in order to make the world "safe for democracy." The world will not be safe as long as Russia is like a volcano, he said, declaring further that active military aid is necessary to bring about order there. The United States should take the leading part in aiding Russia, because Britain and France have sacrificed so much and their resources have been exhausted. The United States has little money invested in Russia, and it cannot be said that the interest in Russia is in collecting her debts. No country, he said, should go into Russia with the primary object of collecting her debts. If Russia is put on her feet by means of a league of nations, he declared, she will meet her financial obligations.

The stories of atrocities of the Bolshevik organization should not be doubted, Mr. Huntington declared, and he read official orders issued by the Bolshevik Government urging massed terrorism. The Bolshevik organization promised the people peace and bread and have given them neither, he said. The Bolshevik movement has spent itself as a popular manifestation and exists only because of the terrorism of its military leaders.

Bolshevism has fulfilled none of its early promises; according to Mr. Huntington, and is an utter failure. Bolshevism expresses an utter lack of morality. Whether it is German propaganda or not is a difficult question to determine, but the leaders of it did not have the same purpose as the Kaiser, he said, and they hoped to use the Kaiser as he has tried to use them. The object of the Bolsheviks is to use any means to reach their end, and they justify the end by the means they seek.

After a year of Bolshevism, production has stopped, stocks are exhausted, credit is gone, shops in many places are without anything to sell, the transportation of grain has stopped and the only newspapers published are those of the Bolsheviks, and according to them, every strike in England or the United States is a revolution.

Mr. Huntington pleaded with the business men to take an interest in the Russian people.

GLYCERIN SECRET NOW MADE PUBLIC

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Out of the war's necessities has been developed a new synthetic process of making glycerin by fermentation of sugar in quantity at low cost, which government officials say will revolutionize production. This secret, carefully guarded while the war lasted, was disclosed on Wednesday in a Treasury report. Chemists of the Internal Revenue Bureau worked for months on information reaching the government last year that Germany by producing glycerin through a fermentation process was able to turn out explosives requiring great quantities. John B. Off directed the experiments which finally solved the riddle. The process was tried out on a large scale in Aurora, Illinois, and found to be commercially profitable. Then the secret was conveyed to allied governments.

HALF-HOLIDAY ISSUE IN STRIKE OF CLERKS

United Press via The Christian Science Monitor Leased Wires

LAWRENCE, Massachusetts—The retail clerks in practically all stores here walked out at noon on Wednesday in protest against the refusal of the storekeepers to grant them a half-holiday on Wednesdays. Between 400 and 500 clerks are affected.

Following a hasty meeting the employers agreed to compromise, granting the Wednesday half-holiday, but asking the clerks to work during the evening until the holidays.

The elimination of the holiday had been decided on by the storekeepers for the month of December.

The striking clerks are members of the Retail Clerks Association.

PAN-HELLENIC UNION MESSAGE TO GREECE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, New York—The Pan-Hellenic Union in America, at a dinner in honor of Mr. Kyriakides and Mr. Vassilikakis, who have been for some time in the United States to arouse interest in the cause of the 3,000,000 unredeemed Greeks in Asia Minor, Turkey and Bulgaria, requested these representatives that upon their

return to Greece they notify their fellow countrymen, through the public press and otherwise, that there are in America 500,000 Greeks who are interested in the establishment of justice, based on the idea of self-determination as enunciated by President Wilson, who, they say, has shown special interest in the Greek nation.

"Our message tonight, after long years of patient waiting," said Dr. S. Dadakis, president of the union, "is one of confidence that the day is at hand when justice shall prevail for the suffering populations in Asia Minor, Turkey and Bulgaria."

TOWNLEY ASKS FOR FULL INDORSEMENT

Non-Partisan League President Wants Entire Membership to Vote on His Candidacy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

ST. PAUL, Minnesota—A. C. Townley, president of the Non-Partisan League, has thrust aside the tendered offer of the presidency until he has been endorsed by a vote of the entire membership.

Mr. Townley was reelected president by the National Convention in secret session in this city before the convention adopted on Wednesday articles of association that provide a triple bar against control by outside or hostile influences, and his announcement followed.

Under the plan of organization agreed upon, each state is to be governed by a committee of five farmer members, selected by a state convention, delegates to which will be chosen, as in the past, by the members in district and township or precinct meetings. The chairman of each state committee is to be a member of the national committee. Under this plan the members control the organization in three separate ways, because each committee member must be chosen first by his neighbors, secondly in his district convention, and thirdly by the state convention which elects him chairman.

The national committee is to choose an executive chairman of three, who selects its own chairman, who thereby becomes president and chief executive of the league.

SECURITY LEAGUE INQUIRY PROPOSED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

—Investigation by a House committee of the National Security League and any similar organization which played a part in the 1918 political campaign with particular reference to any charges made by them involving the loyalty of members of Congress, was proposed in a resolution introduced on Wednesday by Representative Fear of Wisconsin, Republican. In a speech presenting the resolution Representative Fear charged that "The National Security League was organized to serve as a convenient cloak for libelous attacks on public men."

GEN. EDWARDS TO MEET PRINCE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Maj. Gen. Clarence R. Edwards, Commander of the Department of the Northeast, U. S. A., left for New York on Wednesday to meet Prince Higashi Fushimi of Japan, who comes to the United States, with a royal suite of 11 officers, from London, where he has been the guest of the Duke of Connaught. General Edwards, who was presented to the Prince while the former was visiting in Japan a number of years ago, is to accompany the visitor to Washington, where the imperial party will be the guests of government officials.

PUBLIC OWNERSHIP SOUGHT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

MADISON, Wisconsin—Municipal ownership of the street railway, and perhaps of the city gas and electric supply, seem to be more than a possibility here as a result of a special investigation by that in view undertaken by the city council after the Madison Railway Company was granted authority to advance its fare to six cents.

CHANGES IN LABOR BOARD

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The resignation of Frank P. Walsh as joint chairman of the National War Labor Board, has been accepted by President Wilson, and Basil M. Manly has been appointed to fill the vacancy. William Harmon Black, Mr. Walsh's alternate on the board, also resigned, but was reappointed by Mr. Manly as his alternate.

AMUSEMENTS

BATTLES IN THE AIR

9 REELS

Of Thrilling French

Aerial Moving Pictures

WITH

Famous Farre Paintings

OPEN TOMORROW

Open Every Day 11 A.M.—10 P.M.

ADMISSION 50c

—

Auspices of Mass. Branch Nat. Aeronautic Committee in Aid of Children of French Aviators.

HORTICULTURAL HALL

WAR CONTROL OF INDUSTRIES ENDING

Barnard M. Baruch, in Retiring From Board, Voices Opinion That Need of Supervision of Plants No Longer Exists

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—"People don't want to be restricted in their business," said Barnard M. Baruch, chairman of the War Industries Board. "In my opinion, they want to work out their problems themselves without government interference, if possible. The War Industries Board accordingly lifted most restrictions the day the armistice was signed."

Taking this view, Mr. Baruch has resigned as chairman of the board, his resignation to take effect on Jan. 1, although he announced that he would be within call as long as his services might be required. As one of the good things that had come out of the war, he mentioned the comradeship that had sprung up among the men who had come to Washington to help with the war emergencies. He believed that the effect upon the business men of the country had been to give them a new relationship to each other and to the government.

The difficulties which have arisen, owing to the stand which the Comptroller of the Treasury has taken in regard to the contracts made by the War Department, and which it is now desired to do away with, will, it is hoped, find a speedy solution. Some of these contracts were merely verbal, some were given over the telephone, and some by telegraph, owing to the exigencies then existing. Mr. Baruch holds that a way will be found to satisfy every one who entered into an actual contract with the government; that the government will recognize its moral as well as legal contracts, and that no one will lose by having a contract with it of any kind.

It is known, however, that many persons who are urging help from the government had no real contract, but simply took chances and were overloaded when the end of the war came suddenly.

The correspondence between Mr. Baruch and President Wilson relative to the winding up of the War Industries Board's activities throws light on what it has accomplished and the reason for terminating its work. The correspondence follows:

"My dear Mr. President: The main function of the War Industries Board was to obtain the materials required for carrying out the military program of the United States and the Allies, with as little dislocation of industry as possible. To do this, it was necessary, in some instances, to restrict non-war production, and to fix maximum prices. With the signing of the armistice and the consequent cancellation of contracts, there was no longer a shortage of materials, and the War Industries Board immediately removed its curtailments. In like manner, the necessity for the maximum prices is disappearing.

ing, except in a few isolated cases which can best be regulated through the War Trade Board.

"The facilities of the War Industries Board have been put at the disposal of the various contracting agencies of the government, such as the War and Navy Departments and the Shipping Board, to aid them whenever they so desire in their consideration of the cancellations of their contracts. This particular function soon will have been completed.

"Those activities of the War Industries Board which have lasting value are being transferred to permanent departments of the government, where they may be carried forward. Thus, the Department of the Interior Bureau of Mines, in which you have vested authority to enforce the war minerals act, has already assumed control over many of the former activities of this board; the conservation program is about to be undertaken by the Department of Commerce, and the Central Bureau of Planning and Statistics will become a bureau to serve all departments of the government."

In reply, the President said: "My dear Mr. Chairman: Allow me to acknowledge the receipt of your letter about concluding the labors of the War Industries Board, and to say that while I agree with the conclusions to which you have come and deem it best, as you do, that the activities of the board as such should cease with the 1st of January next, it is with a feeling of very sincere regret that I see this admirable and efficient agency discontinued.

"As I have told you orally, I think that just the right course is being followed in handing over to the proper permanent departments those activities of the board with which the government ought not permanently to dispense."

FOOD OFFICIAL A VIOLATOR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

ST. LOUIS, Missouri—The case of M. Calkin of Stoughton, Missouri, a deputy county food administrator, has attracted attention here. He is the owner of a general store and as deputy food administrator he distributed bulletins, containing the various rules and regulations of the administration, to other merchants in his section. He has admitted that while distributing these rules he was engaged in violating them in his own store. He admits selling wheat feeds at a margin of profit over that permitted, that wheat flour was sold in his store without substitutes, and that he failed to keep any record of his sugar sales. For these violations he was ordered to close his store for three days in the last week of November, and the store was posted as a food regulation violator.

POGROM REPORTS DOUBTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Illinois—The Polish National Defense Committee, presided over, respectively, by John P. Smolinski and Dr. K. A. Zurawski, have combined in issuing a statement to President Wilson asking him to visit Poland while in Europe. Reports of Jewish pogroms in Poland are declared to emanate from German sources, and to be without foundation.

FISH EXCHANGE KEPT UP PRICES

Action Laid to a Desire to Encourage Fishermen—Part of a Big Assessment Fund Is Paid Back to the Boston Dealers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Price of fish on the New England Fish Exchange in past years has been frequently kept at a certain level in order to encourage the fisherman to continue fishing, according to the statement in the United States District Court on Wednesday of Maurice P. Shaw, secretary of the exchange and one of the defendants in the federal suit to break up an alleged monopoly at the Boston Fish Pier and reestablish the industry upon a more open basis.

Mr. Shaw also said that in times when there was a surplus of fish offered by fish captains on the exchange, the fish dealers combined and bought the fish at a relatively high price, in order that the captains might be benefited. This surplus was sent to the storage warehouse located on the pier. Mr. Shaw stated that the practice of keeping fish prices at a certain level was discontinued about two years ago, or just before the filing of the federal suit.

It developed during the trial that in the nine years in which the New England Fish Exchange has been in operation it has received nearly \$40,000 annually from fees of members, buyers and commission dealers, while \$3,000,000 has been derived from an assessment of 25 cents levied on every 100 pounds of ground fish sold on the exchange. This assessment was discontinued last April while the fish dealers were being investigated by both federal and state authorities. The greater part of the assessment fund has been paid back to the dealers.

At a previous session one of the officials of the Exchange stated that neither the fees nor the assessment on fish sales had any effect on the price of fish. It was admitted, however, that dealers reckoned both fees and assessment in quoting prices to retailers.

Secretary Shaw stated on Wednesday that since members of the Fishermen's Union had learned through reports of the different fish investigations of the methods of the dealers at the Fish Pier, they had demanded a large share of the price of the catch.

NEGRO LABOR ORGANIZES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

RALEIGH, North Carolina—For the purpose of stabilizing labor and promoting efficiency, thrift and economy among Negroes, representative Negroes of Greensboro, North Carolina, recently met and formed an organization. The project, it is said, is expected to impress upon Negro labor the importance of keeping contracts and engagements, and of giving reasonable notice when they plan to leave their employer. The work of the organization will be done under the direction of Dr. A. M. Moore, of Durham, special agent of the United States Department of Labor.

JORDAN MARSH COMPANY—The Mercantile Heart of New England

Following the Plan Inaugurated Years Ago
We Have Arranged So That Customers May Make

Advanced Selections Thursday,
December 5th, and Following Days

Of Silks to Be Offered In Our January Sale

(Beginning December 26)

This is an event eagerly anticipated by those who have come to know the quality and desirability of Jordan Marsh Company Silks. This year, despite adverse conditions, the sale promises to equal all previous events—in variety of fabrics shown—in qualities and in values.

THE COLLECTION INCLUDES HIGH GRADE

Foreign and Domestic Silks

The advantages gained by advance selection are too apparent to require comment, except to state that early selection may mean the only opportunity to be sure of certain silks of which there are but limited quantities.

Street, Evening and Summer Silks Are Included

Sample Books Are Ready for Inspection Now

Purchases of these silks will be delivered on or after December 26, and charges will go on bill rendered February 1.

Jordan Marsh Company

Washington Street, between Summer and Avon Streets, Boston

PROFESSOR DENIS ON OPPRESSED NATIONS

French Authority Declares That Hapsburg Dynasty, Always Center of Corruption and Tyranny, Had to Disappear

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PARIS, France—Prof. Ernest Denis, of the Faculty of Paris, the highest French authority on all Slav questions, recently gave an interview to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor on the subject of those oppressed nationalities whose future and liberation from Teutonic domination has been one of the most notable achievements of the great war.

"The Congress of Nationalities oppressed by Austria-Hungary," Professor Denis said, "was held in Rome on April 8-10, 1918. The Poles, Yugoslavs, Czechoslovaks, and Rumanians were represented by their duly authorized delegates. The importance of the congress, in which the most eminent French and English politicians and writers took part, was accentuated by a most solemn address of encouragement and affection by the Italian Prime Minister, Signor Orlando.

"The resolution which the congress unanimously adopted, may be summarized in a few words: 'Each of the nations represented claims its right to establish political unity; to reach its aim of absolute independence; each demands the dissolution of Austria which is only an instrument of Germany.'

"The Congress of Rome," continued M. Denis, "marks a decisive date in the history of the war. The whole press immediately recognized this fact. President Wilson has written: 'This is a people's war, not a statesmen's. Statesmen must follow the clarified common thought or be broken.' (Sept. 27, 1918). The natural consequence is that the Austrian Empire, which since its foundation has always been a center of corruption and of tyranny, had to disappear. In its place will spring up new states which may later be brought into a closer union, but which must at first be constituted on the basis of a complete independence.

"The Congress of Rome has decided to hold a new session in Paris, in order to consider the practical realization of the program drawn up last April. This new Congress, which had at first been fixed for the month of July, had to be adjourned, for in July Paris was directly threatened by the German bombardment. As soon as victory returned to the Allies, the preliminary work was resumed. The Congress was to be held on Oct. 15, and the invitations were even sent out, when it was announced that the date of meeting was once more postponed.

"Since the month of April the different governments have bound themselves, one to the other, by the most decisive of acts. France, England, and Italy have each in turn solemnly recognized the Polish and Czechoslovak committees as governments, and have even formed official relations with them. Mr. Balfour's cable, dated Aug. 11, 1918, was no precise and clear that there can be no doubt on this subject. The United States have, on their side, declared that they agreed on all points with Great Britain. The consequences of these diplomatic actions are clear to the eyes of the Allies; the Austria-Hungary of 1914 has ceased to exist. We are in the presence of an accomplished fact. Today only one government is authorized to speak in the name of the Czechs, and this government is not the one which was proclaimed by Count Burian but the National Council represented by MM. Masaryk, Benes and their collaborators. This also applies to the Yugoslavs.

"The Germans and Magyars will never consent to be the equals of other races as long as the house of which they consider themselves the owner is not demolished. It is therefore indispensable that they should retain no illusion, and that they should be confronted with an absolutely clear situation, viz: an independent Czechoslovak state, a Serbo-Croat-Slovene kingdom; the Rumanians of Transylvania and the neighboring settlements united to Bucharest; the Italians attached to Rome. It is only on this basis that a pacific Europe can be constituted. The Magyars would still form an independent state, and the Austrian-Germans could continue, if they wished to do so, to group themselves around Charles of Hapsburg. No other solution is possible. None other could be reconciled with the promise of the Allies, with the requirements of democracy or the new international morality which will be the outcome of the war.

"It would, however, be childish to deny that this radical transformation of Central Europe still encounters some opposition among a few groups, not very numerous it is true, but possessing a certain social influence. The inanity of their arguments appears clearly as soon as one considers them. The conservatives deplore the disappearance of a monarchy which has always been the bastille of the ancient régime and the irreconcilable adversary of modern ideas. The ultra (Roman) Catholics bewail the decadence of a house which had thrown in its fortune with the papal power and which had made the clergy one of the chief props of the crown. The Socialists are hostile to a solution based on nationality, which in their eyes seems to threaten the mystical cosmopolitanism of which they are the champions.

"The opposition of these little groups has long been sufficiently powerful to trouble the views of official diplomacy and it was only extremely slowly and by a series of successive approximations, that the allied governments gradually recognized the requirements of the situation. But now their decision is taken and all discussion is useless. The attempts of the defenders of Austria, however vain

their hopes may be, nevertheless present a certain grave inconvenience.

"Everywhere reign revolution and anarchy in Austria; agrarian riots, revolts in the army, mutiny in the navy, trains held up by bands of plunderers, entire provinces desolated by famine on the very morrow of the harvest, economic life suspended, strikes paralyzing both industry and commerce. But even among the Germans and Magyars the masses are beginning to understand that their interest resides in the suppression of a régime which only benefits a few thousand privileged nobles of Hungary who oppress the peasants, some wealthy manufacturers of Bohemia, some Viennese bankers, some archdukes and favorites of the former Emperor. The proletariat which a handful of aristocrats holds in serfdom, can only benefit by the triumph of democratic ideas. A



Prof. Ernest Denis
High French authority on Slav questions, who explains the significance of the Congress of Rome.

fraction of the nations which had centralized their authority at Vienna and at Budapest, and whose ethical pride has been intensified by a mercenary press and a sophisticated system of education, will perhaps experience at first a certain difficulty in accepting the enfranchisement of those nations which it had become accustomed to consider as belonging to an inferior humanity.

"But on the other hand, wounded vanity will find such great compensations in the abolition of military and fiscal charges which the ancient régime rendered indispensable, that all resistance will soon disappear.

"The Germans of Austria and the Magyars, who have also been subjected to German influence since the beginning of hostilities, cannot fail to recognize true deliverance in the independence which will be guaranteed them. The Hapsburgs used to say to them: 'Accept my yoke which is heavy and that of the Hohenzollern which is crushing in order to have the joy of maintaining your compatriots in servitude.' We offer them on the contrary the possibility of living freely side by side with the other enfranchised peoples, and one cannot doubt what their choice will be."

CANADIAN NAVY IS URGED BY LEAGUE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

VICTORIA, British Columbia—A resolution passed by the executive council of the Navy League of Canada (Victoria Branch) asking the Dominion Government to put forward the plea that a certain number of the surrendered German naval vessels be given to Canada, to form the nucleus of a Dominion Navy, has been forwarded to the Minister of Marine at Ottawa. The Navy League's activities are constantly expanding and its purposes, now that the struggle is over, doing much work toward building up a Canadian merchant marine.

The main scheme upon which the British Columbia Navy League is working at present is to have a training ship provided for this coast and, in conjunction with it, merchant marine schools from which the personnel can be provided for the vessels being constructed by the Dominion Government. The proposal is now before both the Dominion and provincial governments. It is proposed that several hundred youths should be provided for in the schools, with the training ship used for sea trips when practical work could be accomplished. An expenditure of approximately \$200,000 a year would be involved.

Among other activities is an educational program whereby all the schools in the Province will be visited from time to time by Navy League lecturers who will speak to the pupils on the meaning of sea power and the desirability of building up a strong merchant marine. The provincial authorities have sanctioned this propaganda and educational secretaries and lecturers have been appointed throughout the different branches.

GERMAN GOODS BOYCOTT URGED
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, New York—The American Defense Society reports that it drew up a letter to be delivered to President Wilson before he sailed for Europe urging his cooperation in its boycott against German-made goods.

OBJECTIONS RAISED TO REFORM SCHEME

Extremists Suggest Indian Questions Be Referred to Popular Assembly With View to Full Responsible Government

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent in India

CALCUTTA, India—The extremists of the National Party in India have duly held their congress in Bombay, and have condemned the reform scheme put forward by Mr. Montagu and Lord Chelmsford as heartily as they dared. Previous to this, however,



Prof. Ernest Denis
High French authority on Slav questions, who explains the significance of the Congress of Rome.

up to the eleventh hour, the extremists endeavored to rope in the moderates by every device of cajolery and threats. The reason of this was, that the extremists, whom one or two English papers have begun to describe as the Bolsheviks of India, have been greatly chagrined by their failure, on this occasion, to drag the moderates with them. Without the moderates they feel somewhat lonely, and as hitherto they have found it comparatively easy to browbeat or jockey them into submission, they are inclined strongly to resent this sudden assertion of moderate independence. All their efforts to induce the moderates to reconsider their position, however, were unavailing, and after postponing its opening session for a day in the hope that the moderates might be induced to throw in their lot with it, the extremist congress was duly held, and the reform scheme, so to say, "damned without faint praise."

Among the numerous resolutions passed by the extremist congress the following is typical of the attitude taken up: "That this congress appreciates the earnest attempt on the part of the Right Hon. the Secretary of State and His Excellency the Viceroy to inaugurate a system of responsible government in India. While it recognizes that some of the proposals constitute an advance on the present conditions in some directions, it is of opinion that the proposals are disappointing and unsatisfactory and suggests, the following modifications as absolutely necessary to constitute a substantial step toward the responsible government of India."

The modifications referred to include the transfer of every subject dealt with by the government of India, except foreign affairs, the army and navy, to a "popular" assembly, and incidentally provide that "a statutory guarantee should be given that full responsible government should be established in the whole of India within a period not exceeding fifteen years."

These proceedings have widened the gap which divides the extremists from the moderates, and the latter have now decided upon holding a conference of their own at which they will formulate their alternative policy. In the meantime Lord Chelmsford, one of the joint authors of the report, has taken the occasion of a recent meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council to utter a distinct note of warning to its numerous critics. "I wish to remind hon. members," said His Excellency, "of a significant sentence which occurs in paragraph 289 of the report. 'We have carried the advance right up to the line beyond which our principles forbid us to go.' I will content myself with this extract, but the whole of the remainder of the paragraph is pertinent. What I wish to emphasize is this. Substantial steps were promised. In my heart I am convinced that substantial steps are provided in our proposals. We have not kept back something, like hucksters in the market, something which we would be prepared to give as a result of pressure. Everything has been placed on the table for all men to see. In the words of the report, 'We have carried the advance right up to the line beyond which our principles forbid us to go, but within that line we are prepared to consider criticisms and suggestions.' Far be it from me to claim any infallibility for our proposals. I would, however, say this, that it is for those who criticize to offer their

alternative to our plan. We found nothing easier during the course of our inquiry last cold weather than to riddle with criticism each and every suggestion made to us. The problem before us was to select the scheme which would be open to criticism least."

In another passage His Excellency remarked: "There are two schools of critics who write and speak as if the announcement of Aug. 20 had never been made at all—those who reject its basal pledge and those who reject the limitations whereby that pledge was conditioned. I have always regarded the announcement of Aug. 20 as the terms of reference in accordance with which the Secretary of State and I had to discharge the duty laid upon us during these last winter months. I regard it now as the touchstone to which must be applied to our proposals. If they fall short of the policy embodied in it, then those who complain of their inadequacy have good ground for asking for a further extension of the scheme. On the other hand, if our proposals trespass beyond the limits it imposed upon us, they should be brought within its bounds. We had the right neither to fall short of, nor to go beyond our terms of reference."

The interpretation very widely placed upon these remarks is that the government of India is not prepared to go one step beyond the proposals as they stand, and that the malcontents who imagine that by condemning them they are pegging out a claim to further concessions will be grievously disappointed. This is, at all events, the line which has since been adopted by more than one official speaker on the subject of the reforms, notably by Sir Edward Gait, the Lieutenant-Governor of Bihar, who, addressing a conference at Ranchi, said:

"No modification of the scheme has any prospect of acceptance by the imperial government which does not fit in with the announcement of Aug. 20, 1917, in which it was expressly laid down that the progress toward self-government must be by successive steps, and that it is for the imperial government to decide as to the time and measure of each successive advance. This point has been overlooked by those who ask for an automatic transfer of all reserved subjects at a definite preordained date. Not only is this demand directly at variance with the pronouncement which I have just mentioned, but it is also on the face of it untenable. . . . Democratic government, as it exists today in England, is the product of a gradual process of evolution over many centuries. The successive changes which have resulted in the transfer of power from the crown to the people have been made very gradually, and each such change has been consolidated before a fresh advance was made."

Sir Edward Gait also went elaborately into the question of an intelligent electorate, which he said was non-existent in India, as must have made itself apparent to anyone who was familiar with the supineness of the average elector in an Indian municipality.

PLAN REFORM IN CORPORATIONS ACT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

TORONTO, Ontario—The Ontario Government proposes, at the next session of the Legislature, to bring about radical reforms in the Loan and Trusts Corporation Act, which will be a protection to both the corporation and the investor. One clause in the bill, which was introduced after Jan. 1, 1920, no loan or trust corporation directly, or through its subsidiaries, shall invest more than 15 per cent of the paid-in capital stock and reserve fund of the parent concern in any one security, and that a loan or trust company shall not invest in the stocks, debentures or funds of any chartered bank or incorporated company which has not paid a 6 per cent dividend on its capital stock for the previous three years.

It is also provided that for every \$100 accepted by a loan or trust company \$15 must be set aside as a definite reserve fund, and a sworn quarterly statement must be made to the Registrar of Insurance showing all such pledges. Speculation in real estate will be prohibited by a clause limiting such holdings to 15 per cent of the paid-in capital and reserve fund.

TEACHERS' QUALIFICATIONS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

REGINA, Saskatchewan—It is estimated that more than 50 per cent of the teachers in the Province hold only third-class or provisional certificates. It has been possible for some years, under regulations of the department, for a student to spend only two years in a high school and after taking a ten weeks' course at the provincial normal school to secure a third-class certificate, valid in any elementary school in the Province for two years and, on account of scarcity of qualified teachers, to be granted a further extension of time on these certificates. By a recent change in the regulations, however, which becomes effective on July 1, 1919, the minimum requirements for admission to the normal school will be second class. In addition to this the sessions of the normal school will be extended for a period of 33 weeks instead of 16 weeks as at present.

ROYAL COLONIAL INSTITUTE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

TORONTO, Ontario—The provincial Department of Education announces that the council of the Royal Colonial Institute, London, will award to school pupils, prizes and medals in the spring of 1919, for the best essays on "Sea Power as the Basis of Empire," and on "The Life and Works of Clive as an Empire Builder." The object of the competition is to encourage the progress of imperial studies in the schools of the British Empire.

FRANCE'S AMITY TO UNITED STATES

French Academy Strikes Special Medal in Honor of American Red Cross, While M. Richepin Recites Ode to America

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France—The anniversary of the foundation of the Institut de France was made the occasion this year of a celebration which on the one hand will always be memorable in the records of the supreme authority in French culture, and on the other will be accepted by the United States as another conspicuous testimony to the warmth of France's affection for America. The Institut de France is in effect the joint society of the five leading academies, including the Académie Française, each of which, like a committee or school for its own department of investigation, study, and culture, as one might say, carries on its own work independently. The Institut being the connecting link and authority representing French culture as a whole. The date of the anniversary is Oct. 25.

In regard to the United States, the Académie Française took the initiative. It had previously determined to do a thing that had not been done for three centuries and strike a special medal of its own, this being done in honor of the American Red Cross, the medal, which is in gold, representing Cardinal Richelieu, the design being a copy of that by Warin, designer of the great seal of the Academy, in 1634. The Academy appointed M. Jean Richepin to be its spokesman at the assembly of the Institut, and it was intimated that he would make his address in verse on the subject of America. When indeed M. Richepin came to deliver his composition to the large company, perhaps the most distinguished in intellect that could be assembled in any country, and one which in previous speeches and comments had already been warmed to a special and united enthusiasm for Franco-American sentiment, his first and effective lines were most fervently cheered. They were given the title of "Ode au Vent d'Ouest," and the wind of which they sang was the wind of deliverance and victory, of justice and liberty.

M. Paul Girard, who came to the gathering as the delegate of the Académie des Inscriptions et Belles Lettres, was the president for the occasion and he made an effective address. The hour, he said, had sounded, for the deliverance, the liberation, of the sacred soil of their country, and he was sure he was voicing the unanimous sentiments in addressing the greeting of the Institut de France to those thousands of French people who, after so much humiliation and torture, saw themselves freed from the most odious of servitudes. And then after dealing with various phases of the victory achieved, he said the hour was grave, not in the pessimistic sense, but grave for the duties which were now drawn clearly before their eyes in the autumnal sky of 1918 in which they espied the bird of victory and already felt the fluttering of its wings. It was now their part to realize the hopes of those who had fought and who, full of faith in the future, saw a France victorious, restored, improved.

The five classes of the Institut had a part to play in the work of restoration. And they had not waited for that time to begin. By book and conference, by the daily press, by reviews, by spontaneous and useful journeys abroad, by special missions resolutely accepted and carried through with satisfaction, by the pen, by the word, by the laboratory, by the office, by the workshop, even—and he could give some notable examples of that—they had displayed their patriotic activity. There were still reserves of will, initiative, and individual and collective devotion, which must be expended for the good and the greatness of the country. Because victory would not, perhaps, be what was imagined in some places. It would not be the victory garlanded with bright colors of popular imagination, nor the song of triumph of the hymn of Mehl, "La victoire en chantant. . . ." But it would be peace, justice, the security of international relations, and it would be—It must be—for France triumphant and bruised, unity in labor, honor, and liberty.

Immediately following this was an address by M. André Michel, the delegate of the Académie des Beaux Arts, who reminded the assembly that in the first associations of France and America French art was not missing. It took its place there as what he might almost call an agent de liaison. One of their great sculptors, doubtless the most representative—to use the term of their American friends—Jean Antoine Houdon consecrated his works of art to the budding friendship of the two peoples. Having related how Houdon was called upon to make a bust of Washington, M. Michel added: "In evoking in immortal marble, to which he applied the best qualities of true French genius, in the service of the loftiest American feeling, Houdon, without having foreseen it, is found to have symbolized the future alliance of the two republics, the unity of their thoughts and their desires."

HIGHER FARE RECOMMENDED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

DES MOINES, Iowa—The State Arbitration Board appointed to pass on the question of an increase in street car fare in Des Moines has recommended an advance from 5 cents to 7 cents for a single ride, and four rides for 25 cents. The city council is expected to oppose granting the rate recommended.

Chandler & Co. 210 Hand Made Waists

One of the most important Waist Purchases of the Season.
Bought from a Fifth Avenue Importer.
Georgette—Many with real Valenciennes or
Filet lace trimmings

10.50 12.50 15.00

- Examples of the Values:
- 9 Waists with Marvelous Hand-Drawn Work, 15.50
 - 5 Button-Back Waists, Elaborate Styles, 15.50
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 - 18 Waists with Beautiful Filet Lace Trimming, 12.50
 - 28 Charming Crepe de Chine Waists, 12.50
 - 14 Attractive, Filet Trimmed Waists, 15.50
 - 28 Waists of Charming Simplicity, 10.50
 - 5 Colonial Jabot Waists, 12.50
 - 18 Elaborate Fichu Waists, 10.50
 - 15 Waists with Filet and Hand-Drawn Work, 10.50

FOR the past few years it has been most difficult to obtain a quantity of fine waists from France. However, French models could be obtained, so these importers brought out a line of most charming French model waists, made of a very superior quality Georgette and crepe de chine—many with trimmings of real filet and real valenciennes laces—and all made by hand.

Sale FRIDAY and SATURDAY

Coats Made from Our Own Velours

Four Excellent Styles—two for Women—two for Misses. Our own fine quality Suede, and Satin Finish Velours

37.50

- Model in Youthful Style, 37.50
Back of coat is bolero effect, extending into a belt that buttons in front. Fullness of skirt softly pleated from bolero.
- Misses' Model in Our Very Popular Corded Style, 37.50
The fullness of coat is held under an all around belt. Skirt in back is corded, pockets are corded, cuffs are corded.
- Women's Model in a Straight Line Style, 37.50
This is a good coat for all figures. Back has two long box-pleats and this garment is belted all around.
- Women's Model Has Inlaid Pleats in Back, 37.50
To give desired fullness, yet a straight line effect. The deep, round pocket at hip is set in the side panel; collar buttons up nicely and coat has an all around belt.

ABOUT two years ago we purchased a large quantity of these fine quality velours to be made into suits. After a great suit season, we find that there is a surplus of this fine material (which we cannot purchase today at 50 per cent. higher). It so happens that this is just the material that is being made up into fine coats today.

Sale FRIDAY and SATURDAY

4134 Prs. Silk Stockings

Comprising the entire stock of silk stockings of a specialty retail store on 34th Street, near Fifth Avenue. The same qualities as our famous "Century" Brand, bought

Much Under Regular Prices

95c 1.15 1.59
Extra sizes at a slight advance

- 2460 PAIRS OF PURE SILK STOCKINGS, 1.59
Excellent weight—lisle thread garter tops and soles. Same quality as our Century Brand, number 65. Every size in every shade.
- PURE SILK STOCKINGS, 1.75
Same quality silk as those above, but come in extra or outsize, with more elastic tops. Only 138 pairs in the entire lot.
- 720 PAIRS OF FINE SILK STOCKINGS, 1.15
Practically same quality as our Century Brand number 65, and with durable lisle tops and soles. Black and white only. All the regular sizes.
- 240 PAIRS FINE SILK STOCKINGS, 1.39
Same quality silk as those above, but in extra sizes. They are extra wide and elastic. Black or white only.
- 576 PAIRS BOOT SILK STOCKINGS, 95c
Full-fashioned and of good weight. Early shoppers may obtain all sizes in every color.

ON 34th Street, just off Fifth Avenue, between the Waldorf-Astoria and the Vanderbilt hotels, is one of the most celebrated specialty linen and lace stores in this city. Some time ago he put in fine silk stockings. The changed subway terminals diverted the public to other streets, and his hosiery business fell away. Knowing Chandler & Co. used the same stockings, he made them an offer, which was so attractive they bought the entire stock.

Sale FRIDAY and SATURDAY

Chandler & Co.
Tremont Street, Near West, Boston

EFFECTIVE GOLD STANDARD NEEDED

Lord Cunliffe Thinks That Without It There Is Grave Danger of Progressive Credit Expansion Resulting in Drain of Gold

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—Lord Cunliffe's committee on currency and foreign exchanges after the war recently issued an interim report in which they express the opinion that it is imperative that the conditions necessary to the maintenance of an effective gold standard should be restored without delay. Unless the machinery which long experience has shown to be the only effective remedy for an adverse balance of trade and an undue growth of credit was once more brought into play, it is pointed out there would be grave danger of a progressive credit expansion resulting in a foreign drain of gold, menacing the convertibility of the note issue and so jeopardizing the international trade position of the country.

The committee points out that the prerequisites for the restoration of an effective gold standard are: The cessation of government borrowing as soon as possible after the war. At the earliest possible moment an adequate sinking fund should be provided out of revenue, so that there may be regular annual reduction of capital liabilities, more especially those which constitute the floating debt.

The recognized machinery, namely, the raising and making effective of the Bank of England discount rate, which before the war operated to check a foreign drain of gold and the speculative expansion of credit in this country, must be kept in working order. This necessity cannot, and should not, be evaded by any attempt to continue differential rates for home and foreign money after the war.

The issue of fiduciary notes should, as soon as practicable, once more be limited by law, and the present arrangements under which deposits at the Bank of England may be exchanged for legal tender currency without affecting the reserve of the banking department should be terminated at the earliest possible moment. Subject to transitional arrangements as regards currency notes and to any special arrangements in regard to Scotland and Ireland which the committee may subsequently propose, the note issue, except as regards existing private issues, should be entirely in the hands of the Bank of England.

While the obligation to pay both Bank of England notes and currency notes in gold on demand should be maintained, it is not necessary or desirable that there should be any early resumption of the internal circulation of gold coin.

While the import of gold should be free from all restrictions, it is convenient that the Bank of England should have cognizance of all gold exports, and the committee recommends that the export of gold coin or bullion should be subject to the condition that such coin and bullion has been obtained from the bank for the purpose. The bank should be under obligation to supply gold for export in exchange for its notes.

In view of the withdrawal of gold from circulation the gold reserves of the country should be held by one central institution and all banks should transfer any gold now held by them to the Bank of England.

The basis of the Bank Charter Act, 1844, should be maintained, namely, that there should be a fixed fiduciary issue beyond which notes should only be issued in exchange for gold. Provision for an emergency, should, however, be made by continuing in force, subject to stringent safeguards, section 3 of the Currency and Bank Notes Act, 1914, under which the Bank of England may, with the consent of the Treasury, temporarily issue notes in excess of the legal limit.

The normal minimum of the central gold reserve to be aimed at should be, in the first instance, £150,000,000. Until this amount has been reached and maintained concurrently with a satisfactory foreign exchange position for at least a year, the policy of cautiously reducing the uncovered note issue should be followed. In view of the economic conditions which are likely to follow the restoration of peace it will be necessary to apply this policy with extreme caution and without undue rigidity. When reductions have been effected, the actual maximum fiduciary circulation in any year should become the legal maximum for the following year, subject only to the emergency arrangements previously recommended. When the exchanges are working normally on the basis of a minimum reserve of £150,000,000, the position should again be reviewed in the light of the dimensions of the fiduciary issue as it then exists.

When the fiduciary portion of the issue has been reduced to an amount which experience shows to be consistent with the maintenance of a central gold reserve of £150,000,000, the outstanding currency notes should be retired and replaced by Bank of England notes of low denominations.

AMERICAN FARMING MISSION IN FRANCE

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—The American Agricultural Mission to France, of which Mr. W. O. Thompson is the leader, and which has been in the country for some weeks, has now finished its tour of inspection, the circumstance being marked by a reception given to it by the Academy of Agriculture. There can be no doubt of the success of the mission, of the good work it has already done and the valuable proposals it has put forward, and more than all

of the abundant promise it gives of good help to France in the future.

It has been obvious to the mission at the first glance, and it has been made clearer to the French agriculturists and authorities than it was before, that the country is really very badly behindhand in the matter of its agricultural methods, and that there is enormous scope for improvement, this altogether apart from war conditions and circumstances for which the full allowance has been made. As a matter of fact, though the methods are no better, and probably, in view of those war circumstances, often a little inferior, there has been necessarily some intensification of agricultural production in many parts of France during the war. Agricultural societies exist all over France, and one of their avowed objects is to consider the latest means of production and improvement in agricultural processes, to assist the members to apply them wherever and whenever desired, and to report to each other upon experiences, but it is to be feared that one of the chief faults of these institutions is that they have been too exclusively French, that home methods have been most considered, and that for all the inevitable application of American machinery there has yet been a subconscious prejudice, varying in degree, against what is not French. It is perceived that the time has come for that to be finally abolished.

The assistance and encouragement of the United States should make a difference to the crops of next year. Machinery of all kinds is being offered for the use of the farmers, and permission is being sought from the government to take over a certain number of untitled acres in the country and to cultivate them according to American methods and with American tools and machinery. The cooperation of the agricultural societies has been sought in this matter, and, if the scheme fully matures, there can be no doubt it will be of inestimable advantage to France not only in her production, but in the great value of the object lesson. The very last prejudices, the last speck of conservatism, should be removed.

There is a vast quantity of untitled land in France at the present time. The French peasant is sufficiently industrious; there is surely no man of the land in any country that is more so; but despite his utmost efforts he cannot do as much work as the land calls for and the country needs, while he continues to exercise his present simple methods which in very truth vary but little from those which were practiced 1000 years ago. Travel through Brittany—and it was much the same in peace—and in many places fields of corn might be seen being cut with the sickle. Men and women wielded it, and women and children followed them binding up the sheaves as they were cut. Horse plows are used for plowing, in places threshing is done by a flail worked by the hand as in olden times, and carting is mostly done in the old-fashioned way. When France reorganizes and reconstructs her agricultural processes she will be well on the way toward solving many difficulties that present themselves at the moment and have seemed to assume a formidable aspect for the future.

SALVAGE STORE HELPS WAR FUNDS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

NASHVILLE, Tennessee.—Women of Nashville, cooperating with the National League of Women's Service, the Colonial Dames and the Vanderbilt Aid Society, have established what is known as the War Salvage Association. One of the first works undertaken by this organization was the sale of old automobile tires, by which \$4000 was realized for the relief of the soldiers in France.

In the recent war drive the Salvage Association was enabled to contribute \$1000 to the general fund; then as the possibilities of the undertaking began to enlarge, the members launched the Nashville Salvage War Store. The store includes an art department; a millinery room; a novelty counter; a shoe department; a furniture aisle; a men's furnishing department; besides book and music departments. Every day auto trucks make the rounds of the residence districts to collect the merchandise for the salvage shop.

WOMEN IN PARLIAMENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EDINBURGH, Scotland.—The Secretary for Scotland was the principal speaker at a meeting recently arranged by the Edinburgh Women's Citizen Association. The Lord Provost, Sir John Lorne MacLeod, presided. Mr. Munro said it had not taken either a great war or an approaching election to convince him of the right and justice of the women's claim. For his own part he would be glad to see the professions thrown open to women, and that they should be allowed to follow any business, trade, or profession that they pleased. He believed that women would insist on the formation of a League of Nations. He did not think that women would be much attracted by party ties or the party machine, and he thought there would be some big surprises at the general election. He believed that the process might be a gradual one, future generations would be grateful for the time when the women of the United Kingdom were first given a share in shaping the destiny of their native land. Mr. J. M. Hogge, M. P., expressed the view that the great danger of politics lay in particularism. He hoped, now that women had been admitted to the franchise they would exercise it as citizens and not as women. He hoped that diplomacy in the future would be conducted in such a way that everybody would know what they were being committed to.

ANGLO-SAXON UNITY IN AIDING FRANCE

Military and Economic Help Great Britain and the United States Afforded France Forms Interesting Chapter of War

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—The war brought much devastation and destruction to France, but there is consolation, to some extent, in the fact that it also brought with it elements for reconstruction and further development in the future. The loss caused to French holders of Russian securities, and thereby to French money savers, by the downfall of Russia is compensated to a considerable extent by British and American money. This has been lavishly poured into the country not only in the form of loans, but in the shape of commercial products.

What Great Britain and the United States have done for France, not only in a military and naval sense, but also as regards its economic resurrection, is, on the whole, one of the most interesting chapters of the history of this war. Indeed it is one of the most striking proofs of brotherhood between nations and an earnest of the League of Nations which, it is hoped, will herald the rebirth of the world as far as relations between the peoples are concerned. The idea of that league of international fraternity was first enunciated by a British statesman, Sir Edward Grey, in an interview with an American journalist. It was promptly taken up and further elaborated by American statesmen, and it is in the spirit of this idea that Britain and America have acted and are still acting toward France.

The British and American populations restrict their own consumption of food and fuel in order to assist the French supplies. One who has lived in England during the war and then visits France, is struck by the fact that it is easier to get cheap and varied food in public restaurants in France, in spite of official rationing of some commodities, than it is in England, where the rationing is, to a great extent, voluntary only. I am sorry to say that there are instances of restaurant and hotel keepers squeezing British and Americans unfairly when making out their bills, and to be in British or American officers' uniform is sometimes regarded as equivalent to being a millionaire who can afford to pay any exorbitant price. But in general it is fair to say that the French show gratitude, and to a foreigner who speaks broken French it is often touching to experience how willing the man in the street is to assist him in finding his way and to give him advice when approached for information. There is a great difference in this respect now compared with what was the case before the war. The French know that foreigners in their country now are their friends and they show in their charming French manner that they know it; they could not always be sure of that before the war.

I do not know exactly how many millions in money Britain has lent to France. But as to the United States I have before me an official statement of the American loans. The total amount lent to France up to June 30 is \$1,685,000,000. The American loans to all the Allies together amount to \$5,990,000,000. The total loans of the United States to belligerent nations previous to the entry of the United States into the war, reached the figure of about \$2,402,000,000; of which only \$20,000,000 were loaned to Germany by individuals in America. The disparity between the two sums shows plainly the relative consideration which the cause of the Central Powers and that of the Allies holds in the affections of the American people. German propagandists have asserted that America went into the war in order to protect its loans to the Allies. In face of the fact that the United States has spent \$1,400,000,000 on the war up to July 1, it is ridiculous to contend that such an enormous sum has been spent merely to protect so small a loan. The American affection for France is of historic origin, and like Britain, the United States entered the war for no selfish interest in the form of imperialism or the like, but in order to vindicate ideals of common interest to all nations. In doing that, both nations have spent more wealth and treasure than they can ever hope to have refunded by a beaten enemy, and they are only too glad that part of the riches they have spent should go to the benefit of suffering France.

In addition to the loans to France there is the daily sum paid out by 5,000,000 men of the Allies in France to the French population behind the lines in return for small commodities and services. If, on an average, every allied soldier spends, say two francs a day in France, this amounts to a total of 10,000,000 francs daily. No doubt the average is greater, and some people think it may be put at five francs, or a total of 25,000,000 francs a day. This is a fairly good income for the population in towns and villages where allied troops are stationed or spend their leave. Knowing the French faculty for saving, no one will be surprised at hearing that French banks are full of money. When, therefore, the Germans predicted that France would very soon be economically exhausted they made a great mistake, like all the other mistakes they have made in this war. Great Britain and the United States have seen to that.

FOOD QUESTION IN ITALY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Italy.—The food question is still to the fore in Italy and a good deal of dissatisfaction is expressed with regard to the Food Ministry and

its methods. The way in which the actual food supply of the country has been assured in the face of all the difficulties of scarcity and lack of tonnage is appreciated, but there is less satisfaction with the methods by which food has been distributed. It is felt also that profiteering and food hoarding are still going on and this, combined with high prices and scarcity of some articles of general consumption, is the subject of complaint. At the recent meeting of the National Cooperative League in Rome, a good deal of dissatisfaction was expressed with the way in which the provincial councils and other distributing bodies exercised their functions. Some people look for the remedy to fresh regulations, while others consider that too much is already done by the State as regards both the purchasing and the distribution of food, and that matters would improve if more scope were allowed to private enterprise.

CHICAGO MAYORALTY RACE HAS NEW ENTRY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Illinois.—The Chicago mayoralty race, which, by virtue of the possibility of Mayor William Hale Thompson running next April to succeed himself, assumes more than a local interest, was enlivened on Wednesday by the announcement of the candidacy of Capt. Charles E. Merriam for Mayor on the Republican ticket. Mr. Merriam is professor of political science at the University of Chicago, has served six years with credit in the Chicago City Council, and was commissioner to Italy from the Committee on Public Information in charge of the American propaganda bureau at Rome.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from a photograph by Paul Thompson.

Benedict Crowell
Assistant Secretary of War of the United States

MARINE CABLES ALGAMATED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Algamation of the marine cable systems of the Western Union Telegraph Company and Commercial Cable Company under the direction of George C. Ward, vice-president of the Commercial Company, was authorized on Wednesday by Postmaster-General Burleson.

READJUSTMENT OF THE WORLD'S TRADE

Government Officials Speak on the Opportunity of the United States at the Convention in Atlantic City

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

ATLANTIC CITY, New Jersey.—The opportunity of the United States in world trade was discussed by William C. Redfield, Secretary of Commerce, before the readjustment convention of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States on Wednesday. "There is no doubt," said he, "that prosperity lies ahead of America, but there is yet an unsolved doubt as to what use America will make of her prosperity. Do we think of our sister nations as 20 years ago a trust magnate thought of the concerns whose business he would like to grasp? We have outgrown that in our domestic commerce. But when we get beyond the three-mile limit are we going to be as far advanced in thought as we are at home? Can we carry the spirit of American law where the law of America does not prevail? If we do not, we may become fat and rich and possibly win the contempt of the world. Will our thought be to aid with a spirit of service running through all, serving those who have served us first? How will the world feel toward America 20 years hence? It all depends. If you can leave to your sons as they go about the earth the knowledge that America rose to a height of marvelous power, financial, military, political, industrial and economical, and she used that power for her own good always and also always for the good of the world, then your sons can walk as no German can walk, can travel the world round among friends knit to one another with bonds of esteem and affection which cannot be broken." At another place the secretary said: "Beware of the temptation hastily to lay rash hands on wages."

Harry A. Wheeler, president of the chamber, said he had written to President Wilson asking if it would be helpful for American industry to name a committee to go to France and be available for counsel on industrial and commercial subjects. The President replied that he would send a message to the convention if he knew what to send, but he did not. "It is a time," the President wrote, "when we must all thoughtfully take counsel and apply the wisest action to circumstances as they arise." He requested that his warmest greetings be extended to the convention. Mr. Wheeler said it was for the convention to determine whether such a commission should be appointed.

Benedict Crowell, Assistant Secretary of War, discussed demobilization in relation to industry.

"The problem that confronts American industry in the transition to peace conditions," said Charles M. Schwab, "is one to which no general rules will apply; a problem that must be studied and met by each industry and business itself. By this method alone could matters be adjusted. What we must prevent," he added, "is a sudden slip of the cog that will give us a jolt from which it will take years to recover."

Mr. Schwab paid high tribute to labor's patriotism and expressed firm belief in organized labor. Mr. Schwab was applauded when he said: "I also believe the organization and control of labor should be made by the people within a plant or industry and not by those on the outside."

Those parts of President Wilson's address dealing with business and

economics have been discussed widely throughout the meetings. Illustration of the general opinion about them is contained in these words by A. C. Bedford, of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, and chairman of the national Petroleum War Service Committee:

"Before much progress on a program of reconstruction is in sight, American industry must know the extent to which it is to receive the cooperation of the government. The President has given us little light on this. He goes forth to combat economic barriers abroad, while leaving us in doubt as to whether they are to be maintained at home. Are American corporations engaged in devel-



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from a photograph by Paul Thompson.

Harry A. Wheeler
President of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States

oping export trade to be encouraged by the operation of the Webb act, or are they to be shackled by the Sherman law and similar restrictive measures? Foreign governments are financing and even entering into partnership with private enterprises in ambitious schemes to capture the world trade.

"Are the legitimate aims of American industry to be represented at the Peace Conference? We have not learned much as to this from the President's speech. We do know that the American delegation at that conference will not lack well-meaning, but we do not know if any practical and seasoned American business executive has been drafted to assist and advise our diplomats. We know that the British Government is a partner in the petroleum business, and that every advantage gained in the peace parley will be an advantage for British and allied petroleum interests. On this subject I think we should express ourselves firmly and conclusively."

CAR SERVICE CONSIDERED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—Judge Morton, of the United States District Court, gave a hearing on Wednesday on the petition of Wallace B. Bonham, receiver of the Bay State Street Railway Company, to discontinue the operation of many of the non-paying lines. At the hearing it was stated that the actual costs of the company are \$3.60 per car hour, and that many of its car routes are paying less than \$3. The receiver expressed a readiness, however, to operate certain routes which are paying \$3.25 per car hour.

EDUCATORS OF TWO NATIONS CONFER

Discussion at Cambridge, Massachusetts, of Problems Facing Institutions of Learning in Great Britain and America

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts.—Problems facing institutions of learning in the United States and Great Britain as the result of the world war were discussed by educational leaders of the two countries at the twentieth annual conference of the Association of American Universities, which began at Harvard University on Wednesday. The conference, which will occupy two days, will be followed on Friday and Saturday by the annual meeting of the American Society for the Promotion of Engineering Education, at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and nearly all the delegates who came to attend the former gathering will remain for the latter.

At both meetings the British educational mission which has been making a tour of the principal seats of learning in America will be in attendance, as guests and speakers. All the sessions of the conference of American universities were held for the benefit of delegates only, according to the announced policy of the association, the officials holding the opinion that delegates would speak with greater freedom at private sessions than at meetings which might be the subject of newspaper comment.

It was stated at the close of the first session of the association on Wednesday that the delegates confined themselves closely to the topic "The Organization and International Relationship of Universities and Colleges," and that no mention was made of the educational situation in or educational relations with Germany.

The speakers on the topic were Dr. Arthur Everett Shipley, vice-chancellor of the University of Cambridge; President Arthur T. Hadley, of Yale University; Prof. John Joly, of Trinity College, University of Dublin; President Albert R. Hill, of the University of Missouri; and Sir Henry Miers, vice-chancellor of the University of Manchester, England.

Those who took part in the discussion which followed were Dean F. J. E. Woodbridge, of Columbia University; Dean R. D. Salisbury, of the University of Chicago; Dean David Kinley, of the University of Illinois; President G. S. Hall, of Clark University; Prof. W. K. Wright, of Dartmouth College; Dean W. L. Cross, of Yale University; Prof. F. Aydelotte, of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology; Dean J. E. Creighton, of Cornell University; Dean Frederick Palmer Jr., of Haverford College, and Prof. William H. Schofield, of Harvard University.

The topic at the afternoon session was "The Effect of the War on Education," the announced speakers being Miss Rose Sidgwick, Lecturer, University of Birmingham, England; President Jacob Gould Schurman, of Cornell University; Sir Henry Jones, of the University of Glasgow, Scotland; and Dean James R. Angell, of the University of Chicago.

JEWISH WAR RELIEF CAMPAIGN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, New York.—The Jewish war relief committee, which is campaigning for \$5,000,000, has announced that the Food Administration will cooperate with it by gathering information on the needs of the Jewish people in various countries.

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PERSHING PAYS TRIBUTE TO ARMY

Commander of the United States
Troops in Europe Tells of
Efficient Service of Officers
and Men on the Battle Front

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Gen. John J. Pershing's account of his stewardship as commander of the American expeditionary forces was given to the public on Wednesday, by the Secretary of War. It is in the form of a preliminary report to the Secretary, covering operations up to Nov. 20 after the German collapse. It closes with these words from the leader of the great army in France, expressing his feeling for those who served under him:

"I pay the supreme tribute to our officers and soldiers of the line. When I think of their heroism, their patience under hardships, their unflinching spirit of offensive action, I am filled with emotion which I am unable to express. Their deeds are immortal, and they have earned the eternal gratitude of our country."

General Pershing views the encounters before March 21 of this year, in which American troops participated as a part of their training, and dismisses them briefly. On that date, however, the great German offensive was launched, and a crucial situation quickly developed in the allied lines which called for prompt use of the four American divisions that were at that time "equal to any demands of battle action." The first crisis of the German drive had been reached in Picardy.

"The crisis which this offensive developed was such," General Pershing says, "that our occupation of an American sector must be postponed. On March 28, I placed at the disposal of Marshal Poch, who had been agreed upon as commander-in-chief of the allied armies, all of our forces to be used as he might decide. At his request, the first division was transferred from the Toul sector to a position in reserve at Chaumont en Vexin. As German superiority in number required prompt action, an agreement was reached at the Abbeville conference of the allied premiers and commanders and myself on May 2, by which British shipping was to transport 10 American divisions to the British army area, where they were to be trained and equipped, and additional British shipping was to be provided for as many divisions as possible for use elsewhere."

"On April 26 the first division had gone into the line in the Montdidier salient on the Picardy battle front. Tactics had been suddenly revolutionized to those of open warfare, and our men, confident of the results of their training, were eager for the test. On the morning of May 28 this division attacked the commanding German position in its front, taking with splendid dash the town of Cantigny and all other objectives, which were organized and held steadfastly against vicious counter-attacks and gallant artillery fire. Although local, this brilliant action had an electrical effect, as it demonstrated our fighting qualities under extreme battle conditions, and also that the enemy's troops were not altogether invincible."

There followed immediately the German thrust across the Aisne toward Paris. "The Allies," General Pershing says, "faced a crisis equally as grave as that of the Picardy offensive in March. Again every available man was placed at Marshal Poch's disposal, and the third division, which had just come from its preliminary training in the trenches, was hurried to the Marne. Its motorized machine-gun battalion preceded the other units and successfully held the bridgehead at the Marne, opposite Chateau Thierry. The second division, in reserve near Montdidier, was sent by motor trucks and other available transport to check the progress of the enemy toward Paris. The division attacked and retook the town and railroad station at Bourges and stoutly held its ground against the enemy's best guard divisions."

"In the battle of Belleau Wood, which followed, our men proved their superiority and gained a strong tactical position, with far greater loss to the enemy than to ourselves. On July 1, before the second was relieved, it captured the village of Vaux with most splendid precision."

"Meanwhile our second corps, under Maj.-Gen. George W. Goetz, had been organized for the command of our divisions with the British, which were held back in training areas or assigned to second-line defenses. Five of the ten divisions were withdrawn from the British area in June, three to relieve divisions in Lorraine and the Vosges and two to the Paris area to join the group of American divisions which stood between the city and any further advance of the enemy in that direction."

By that time the great tide of American troops movements to France was in full swing, and the older divisions could be used freely. The forty-second, in line east of Rheims, faced the German assault of July 15, and "held their ground unflinchingly"; on the right flank four companies of the twenty-eighth division faced "advancing waves of German infantry," and the third division held the Marne line opposite Chateau Thierry against powerful artillery and infantry attack. "A single regiment of the third wrote one of the most brilliant pages in our military annals on this occasion," General Pershing says. "It prevented the crossing at certain points on its front while, on either flank, the Germans who had gained a footing pressed forward. Our men, firing in three directions, met the German attacks with counter-attacks at critical points, and succeeded in throwing two German divisions into complete confusion, capturing 600 prisoners."

Thus was the stage set for the counter-offensive which, beginning with the smashing of the enemy's Marne salient, brought overwhelming victory to the Allies and the United States in the eventful months that have followed. The intimation is strong that General Pershing's advice helped Marshal Poch to reach his decision to strike. General Pershing continues: "The great force of the German Chateau Thierry offensive established the deep Marne salient, but the enemy was taking chances, and the vulnerability of this pocket to attack might be turned to his disadvantage. Seizing this opportunity to support my conviction, every division with any sort of training was made available for use in a counter-offensive. The place of honor in the thrust toward Soissons on July 18 was given to our first and second divisions, in company with chosen French divisions."

"Without the usual brief warning of a brief bombardment, the massed French and American artillery, firing by the map, laid down its rolling barrage at dawn, while the infantry began its charge. The tactical handling of our troops under these trying conditions was excellent throughout the action. The enemy brought up large numbers of reserves and made a stubborn defense, both with machine guns and artillery, but through the five days' fighting the first division continued to advance until it had gained the heights above Soissons and captured the village of Berry-le-Sec. The second division took Beaurepaire farm and Verzy in a very rapid advance, and reached a position in front of Tigny at the end of its second day. These two divisions captured 7000 prisoners and over 100 pieces of artillery."

The report describes in some detail the work of completing the reduction of the salient, mentioning the operations of the twenty-sixth, third, fourth, forty-second, thirty-second and twenty-eighth divisions. With the situation on the Marne front thus relieved, General Pershing writes, he could turn to the organization of the First American Army and the reduction of the St. Mihiel salient, long planned as the initial purely American enterprise. A troop concentration of artillery and air units by the French, began, involving the movement, mostly at night, of 800,000 men. A sector reaching from Post-sur-Seille, east of the Moselle, westward through St. Mihiel to Verdun and later enlarged to carry it to the edge of the Forest of Argonne, was taken over, the Second Colonial French, holding the tip of the salient opposite St. Mihiel, and the French Seventeenth Corps, on the heights above Verdun, being transferred to General Pershing's command.

The combined French, British and American air force mobilized for the battle, the report says, was the largest aviation assembly ever engaged on the western front up to that time in a single operation.

Of the reduction of the St. Mihiel salient, General Pershing says: "After four hours' artillery preparation, the seven American divisions in the front line advanced at 5 a. m., on Sept. 12, assisted by a limited number of tanks, manned partly by Americans and partly by the French. These divisions, accompanied by groups of wire cutters and others armed with bangalore torpedoes, went through the successive bands of barbed wire that protected the enemy's front line and supported trenches, in irresistible waves on schedule time, breaking down all defense of an army demoralized by the great volume of our artillery fire and our sudden approach out of the fog."

"Our first corps advanced to Thiaucourt, while our fourth corps curved back to the southwest through Nonsard. The Second Colonial French Corps made the slight advance required of it on very difficult ground, and the fifth corps took its three ridges and repulsed a counter-attack. A rapid march brought reserve regiments of a division of the fifth corps into Vigneulles in the early morning, where it linked up with patrols of our fourth corps, closing the salient and forming a new line west of Thiaucourt to Vigneulles, and beyond Presnes-en-Woevre."

"At the cost of only 7000 casualties, mostly light, we had taken 16,000 prisoners and 443 guns, a great quantity of materiel, released the inhabitants of many villages from enemy domination, and established our lines in a position to threaten Metz."

"This signal success of the American First Army in its first offensive was of prime importance. The Allies found they had a formidable army to aid them, and the enemy learned finally that he had one to reckon with."

The report shows, for the first time officially, that with this brilliantly executed coup, General Pershing's men had cleared the way for the great effort of the allied and American forces to win a conclusive victory. The American Army moved at once toward its crowning achievement, the battle of the Meuse.

The general tells a dramatic story of this mighty battle in three distinct phases, beginning on the night of Sept. 27, when Americans quickly took the places of the French on the thinly held line of this long quiet sector. The attack opened on Sept. 26 and the Americans drove through entanglements, across No Man's Land, to take all the enemy's first line positions. Closing the chapter, General Pershing says:

"On Nov. 6 a division of the first corps reached a point on the Meuse opposite Sedan, 25 miles from our line of departure. The strategic goal which was our highest hope was gained. We had cut the enemy's main line of communications, and nothing but surrender or an armistice could save his army from complete disaster."

"In all 40 enemy divisions had been used against us in the Meuse-Argonne battle. Between Sept. 26 and Nov. 6 we took 26,059 prisoners and 468 guns on this front. Our divisions engaged were the first, second, third, fourth, fifth, twenty-sixth, twenty-eighth, twenty-ninth, thirty-second,

thirty-third, thirty-fifth, thirty-seventh, forty-second, seventy-seventh, seventy-eighth, seventy-ninth, eightieth, eighty-second, eighty-ninth, ninetieth, and ninety-first. Many of our divisions remained in line for a length of time that required nerves of steel, while others were sent in again after only a few days of rest. The first, fifth, twenty-sixth, forty-second, seventy-seventh, eighty-ninth, and ninety-first divisions were in the line twice. Although some of the divisions were fighting their first battle, they soon became equal to the best."

The commander-in-chief does not lose sight of the divisions operating with French or British armies during this time. He tells of the work of the second corps, comprising the twenty-seventh and thirtieth divisions, in the British assault on the Hindenburg line where the St. Quentin Canal passes through a tunnel; of how the second and thirty-sixth divisions got their chance in October by being assigned to aid the French in the drive from Rheims, and of the splendid fighting of the thirty-seventh and ninety-first divisions, sent to join the French Army in Belgium.

Of the total strength of the expeditionary force, General Pershing reports: "There are in Europe altogether, including a regiment and some sanitary units with the Italian Army and the organizations of the army, also including those en route from the States, approximately 2,053,347 men, less our losses. Of this total there are in France 1,338,169 combatant troops. Forty divisions have arrived, of which the infantry personnel of 10 have been used as replacements, leaving 30 divisions now in France organized into three armies of three corps each."

Of their equipment he says:

"Our entry into the war found us with few of the auxiliaries necessary for its conduct in the modern sense. Among our most important deficiencies in materiel were artillery, aviation and tanks. In order to meet our requirements as rapidly as possible, we accepted the offer of the French Government to provide us with the necessary artillery equipment of 75s, one 55-millimeter howitzer and one 55 G. P. gun from their own factories for 30 divisions. The wisdom of this course is fully demonstrated by the fact that, although we soon began the manufacture of these classes of guns at home, there were no guns of the calibers mentioned manufactured in America on our front at the date the armistice was signed. The only guns of these types produced at home thus far received in France are 109 75-millimeter guns."

"In aviation we were in the same situation, and here again the French Government came to our aid until our own aviation program was under way. We obtained from the French the necessary planes for training our personnel, and they have provided us with a total of 2676 pursuit, observation, and bombing planes. The first airplanes received from home arrived in May, and altogether we have received 1379. The first American squadron completely equipped by American production, including aeroplanes, crossed the German lines on Aug. 7, 1918. As to tanks, we were also compelled to rely upon the French. Here, however, we were less fortunate. For the reason that the French production could barely meet the requirements of their own armies."

"It should be fully realized that the French Government has always taken a most liberal attitude, and has been most anxious to give us every possible assistance in meeting our deficiencies in these as well as in other respects. Our dependence upon France for artillery, aviation and tanks was, of course, due to the fact that our industries had not been exclusively devoted to military production. All credit is due our own manufacturers for their efforts to meet our requirements, as at the time the armistice was signed we were able to look forward to the early supply of practically all our necessities from our own factories."

Mr. Baker's Report

Secretary of War Lays Down Military Needs of United States

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—In his annual report to the President, Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War of the United States, lays down an outline of the military needs of the nation until such time as the peace conference shall make it possible to "determine the future international relations of the world."

"It is clear," says the report, "that the education of officers and a constant study of the science of warfare will be necessary, and it is my hope that the great military academy at West Point can be supplemented by an enlargement and broadening of the special schools which are at present organized but should be made to take on more the character of post-graduate courses and to develop and train research specialists in the several arms. This subject, however, is one upon which casual comment is not helpful, and I refer to it only because it seems the one clear indication from our experience as to our future policy."

In sketching the building up of the war army, Mr. Baker sets a few striking figures as illustrations of what each step meant and what has

been accomplished. On the day the armistice was signed, he declares more than 25 per cent of the entire male population of the country between the ages of 18 and 31 was in the military service, the army having reached a total of 3,664,000 men, more than 2,000,000 of whom were in Europe, as compared with a strength of 189,674 in March, 1917, a week before war was declared.

Speaking of the selective service, Mr. Baker makes this observation, without discussing the question of universal military training, soon to arise:

"At that time [when his preceding annual report was issued] there was ample evidence that the selective draft was a swift, effective and just means of securing the military strength necessary for the conduct of a great war. The experience of the past year has strongly reinforced that conviction."

Discussing the extensive engineering undertakings in France, the need for which has ended with the signing of the armistice, Mr. Baker gives this hint at the policy the government is pursuing:

"Steps have been taken to reduce orders and cancel contracts for such items as will not be needed in France. In this connection, however, care is being taken to assure ourselves that we are not depriving France of material which she so urgently needs to replace that worn out during her terrible fighting in France the past four years. We cannot refuse to render all the assistance possible in the reconstruction of that heroic nation."

Under the heading of "Fighting Equipment for the Army," Mr. Baker gives a summary of what was accomplished in providing ordnance for the army. When the armistice was signed, 30,881 complete units had been contracted for. On Nov. 1, 10,634 had been delivered, divided as follows: Trench, 5000; light (field guns), 3850; medium, 1070; heavy, 695; railway, 19. The contracts were divided as follows: Trench, 11,700; light, 10,113; medium, 5355; heavy, 3472; railway, 211.

Mr. Baker gives much space to the aircraft problem, including the production figures published from time to time in the past. He shows that 3189 De Havilland and 101 Handley-Page machines were produced in this country, and 1900 planes had been shipped to France before the armistice was signed. On the other side, 2676 planes of service types had been provided for the American squadrons by the French Government. On Sept. 30, General Pershing had 32 air squadrons at the front, the first of them to be equipped with American planes having reached the battle areas in July.

FEDERAL CONTROL OF INSURANCE OPPOSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from Its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, New York.—Several insurance organizations are holding sessions this week at the Hotel Astor. It has been stated to this bureau that these conferences are the beginning of an organized movement to oppose government control of insurance. Germany has had government insurance control for years, and it is against such autocracy in insurance that the agencies wish to protest. It has been proposed that an insurance congress be organized to oppose the movement the government has started. It is declared also that the marine insurance agencies are opposed to the government's insurance of its own ships.

PERMISSION TO FIX RESALE PRICES URGED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Legislation permitting manufacturers to fix resale prices for trade-mark or otherwise identified articles, under government supervision has been recommended to Congress by the Federal Trade Commission. Under the present law, as interpreted by the Supreme Court, maintenance of resale prices is regarded as in restraint of trade. The commission says that manufacturers should be paid for their good will created by years of fair dealing and of sustained quality of merchandise. "The consuming public does not enjoy benefits by unfair price-cutting to compensate it for the injury following demoralization caused by price-cutting."

DARKER RACES CONFERENCE

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The executive committee of the National Race Congress of the United States announced on Wednesday that it had named five delegates to the International Conference of the Darker Races of the World, to be held in France during the Peace Conference. The delegates, it was said, also were "sent as a visiting delegation to the Peace Conference." The delegates named were Prof. John R. Hawkins, the Rev. William H. Jerne, Judge William Harrison, the Rev. A. J. Stokes and Dr. J. Milton Waldron.

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WAR ACTIVITIES WELL SUPPORTED

Secretary of the United States
Treasury, in Annual Report,
Discloses Vast Payments—
Forecast of Unusual Costs

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—In his report to Congress, addressed to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, William G. McAdoo, Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, reviews the financial history of the government during the period of the war. In the report he described the successful flotation of four great Liberty loans, and the methods of taxation which have resulted in the raising of billions of dollars as a national defense fund, provided loans to the Allies and to war industries, helped support the families of soldiers and sailors and aided farmers over periods of financial stringency.

"The payment into the treasury of vast sums in war taxes and from bond sales," said Secretary McAdoo, "and the transformation of our varied and complex economic life to the supreme task of winning the war, have been accomplished without shock or financial disturbance. The credit and business structure of the nation remains sound and strong. The results of the four Liberty loans are a tribute to the patriotism of the American people and to the economic strength of the nation."

The report constitutes Secretary McAdoo's final accounting of his stewardship before retiring. Throughout the report, Mr. McAdoo refers repeatedly to the remarkable achievements of America's civilian population in providing the money and materiel for war, and acting as the "eager second line of defense."

For the 15 months ending last June 30, Secretary McAdoo estimated that the actual cost of the war, with allowances for the government's expenses in ordinary times, amounted to \$13,222,000,000. Nearly half of this, or \$6,499,000,000, went into permanent investments, in the form of ships, shipyards, war vessels, army camps, buildings, and in loans to the Allies or to American war industries. Of the year's expenses 31.6 per cent came from taxation.

The civil establishment of the government during the year spent \$1,507,000,000, while the War Department spent \$5,684,000,000 and the navy \$1,368,000,000. For support of the army alone the government paid out \$4,412,000,000. The naval expenditures included the construction of new vessels, machinery, armament, equipment and improvements at navy yards. Total ordinary disbursements for the year amounted to \$9,966,000,000 and ordinary receipts, excluding money received from Liberty loans, amounted to \$4,174,000,000. Loans to Allies during the year amounted to \$4,739,000,000 additional.

Looking forward, Secretary McAdoo found great difficulty in forecasting expenditures for the current fiscal year which ends next June 30, on account of the sudden coming of peace. Estimates which he presented are based on calculations of each department in advance of revisions since the signing of the armistice and he does not consider them reliable. With this explanation, Mr. McAdoo forecast expenditures for this year at \$20,687,000,000 for government purposes and \$4,375,000,000 for loans to Allies and \$2,540,000,000 for redemption of outstanding certificates and other debt cancellation. To pay interest on Liberty bonds and other public debt items, Congress is asked to appropriate \$93,532,000, and to maintain a sinking fund for redemption of bonds \$287,000,000. Total estimated disbursements for the year were put at \$27,718,000,000.

Against this estimate, which actual expenses at the rate of a little more than \$1,500,000,000 a month to date, indicate is too high, Mr. McAdoo calculated that the government will receive about \$5,000,000,000 before the end of the fiscal year, next June 30, from income and profits taxes, \$1,100,000,000 from other taxes, \$190,000,000 from customs, and \$555,000,000 from miscellaneous sources, including \$70-

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000,000 from increased postage, making estimated receipts from ordinary sources \$6,846,000,000. In addition, he figured roughly on a little more than \$5,000,000,000 from further issues of Liberty bonds and \$1,200,000,000 from war savings. These figures added to receipts from Liberty Loan bonds already sold, make \$14,168,000,000 the total of popular borrowings expended during the year. On this basis total estimated receipts would be \$21,022,000,000, or \$6,895,000,000 less than tentative estimates of disbursements. Actual developments are expected to change these calculations greatly.

Cancellation of war will result in a reduction of government expenses for the fiscal year 1920, starting July 1, of \$7,443,515,833, from the \$24,599,000,000 appropriated, according to Secretary McAdoo, transmitting the reports of the various departments.

The principal reduction was for the military establishment, which estimates its needs at \$1,992,000,000 in 1920, as compared with the \$12,273,000,000 appropriated for this year. Before the signing of the armistice with Germany, it had been figured that the army alone would need more than \$19,000,000,000 for 1920.

The navy's estimates for 1920 are \$2,595,000,000, as compared with \$1,591,000,000 appropriated for the current year. There is nothing to show what it was estimated the navy would have needed had the war continued. These estimates may be pared down considerably later when the actual needs of the government in closing out war contracts become clearer. It pointed out also that actual expenditures seldom have reached advance estimates.

Including \$574,237,000 estimated for fortifications, the total contemplated outlay on the army amounts to \$2,497,000,000.

A striking figure in the army estimates is the \$144,943,000 for air service production. The appropriations last year under this head were \$760,000,000. It is evident that in reducing war estimates the War Department is proposing not to lose all that has been gained in aircraft development during the war, but plans to continue construction and manufacture on a fairly large scale.

The United States public debt last June was \$12,396,000,000, without taking into consideration the \$1,319,000,000 free balance in the Treasury to partially offset the debt. The public debt has been increased since then by the fourth Liberty Loan of nearly \$7,000,000,000 and by Treasury certificates of indebtedness amounting to several hundred million dollars.

The report disclosed for the first time the activities of the Treasury's sinking fund to buy up Liberty Bonds in an effort to keep their price from falling far below par. Up to Nov. 1, it is shown \$244,036,500 worth of bonds, face value, has been purchased on the open market for \$234,310,000, or at an average price of about 96 per cent, and subsequently held by the Treasury. Of this sum, \$172,445,000 was second Liberty Loan bonds, of both and 4 1/2 per cent issues; \$70,935,000 were third Liberty Loan bonds, and \$656,000 were first Liberty Loan converted bonds.

The report also showed that the War Finance Corporation, up to Oct. 31, had made loans amounting to \$67,716,000, of which \$29,863,000 had been repaid, leaving advances outstanding \$37,852,000. Most of the loans, or \$64,739,000, went directly to war industries. Public utilities were the prin-

cipal borrowers, while lumber companies, coal operators, manufacturers and stock raisers rank next in number of applications.

The magnitude of the work of the Capital Issues Committee was indicated by the report that since its organization last May 17 it has examined nearly 2000 applications from prospective issuers of securities, aggregating about \$2,350,000,000.

"About 20 per cent of these applications were disapproved," said the report, "and these were mostly of a character involving new extensions which would not be contributory to the winning of the war. The prevention of approximately \$450,000,000 of unnecessary issues which could be postponed was an important contribution to the conservation of the nation's resources."

The report explained at length that a feature of the Treasury's policy in distributing the \$8,171,000,000 credits to the Allies during the year had been to stabilize foreign exchange rates and bring the dollar nearer par in European countries, but did not mention the specific acts undertaken by the Treasury to accomplish this. In exchange for credits, France gave the United States credit in France of \$621,275,000 for army purchases. Great Britain established similar credits of \$115,633,000 and Italy \$5,284,000.

Turning to the enormous task of collecting \$3,694,619,000 in taxes during the last fiscal year, or more than four times the record collection of the year previous, the Secretary emphasized that this had been accomplished largely through the cooperation of business interests and individual taxpayers.

Concerning the part played by the federal reserve system during the war, Secretary McAdoo had this to say:

"The federal reserve system has permitted the enormous transactions connected with the financing of the war to be carried through without shock or disturbance, and its services will not be less important to the government and to the nation in facilitating the readjustment from a war basis to a peace basis, and to assist and foster thereafter the development of agriculture, industry and commerce under normal peace conditions."

Mr. McAdoo dealt at length with the accomplishments of the War Risk Insurance Bureau, which has built up an organization of 14,000 employees, necessary for the issuance of about 1,000,000 checks every month to soldiers or their dependents for allotments, allowances, disability compensation and insurance. Referring to federal farm loans amounting to \$118,528,000 during the year ending last Sept. 30, the report said: "The existence of this system operated under government supervision, granting long-term loans at reasonable rates of interest, has unquestionably saved the farmers of the United States from many exactions, foreclosures, and denial of financial accommodations during this period. The system has been a harbor of refuge for the borrowing farmer. Through its competition with other loaning agencies it has reduced interest rates almost everywhere in the United States, and has saved the farmer in large measure from those financial troubles which otherwise must have beset him. It has constituted the greatest governmental agency for financing the basic industry of the United States—that of agriculture."

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COLLEGE, SCHOOL AND CLUB ATHLETICS

SERVICE LEAGUE
ENDS ITS SEASON

Chicago Naval Reserve Football Eleven Makes Brilliant Showing in Mid-West and Claims National Championship Title

MID-WEST SERVICE TEAM FOOTBALL STANDING

Team	Won	Lost	P.C.
Chicago Naval Reserves	3	0	1.000
Camp Taylor	1	0	1.000
Cleveland Naval Reserves	2	1	.667
Camp Grant	2	3	.400
Camp Dodge	0	1	.000
U. S. Army Balloon School	0	1	.000
St. Harrison	0	1	.000
Detroit Naval Reserves	0	1	.000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Illinois — Three undefeated service eleven ended the football season of 1918 with no definitely recognized champion in the Middle West. They are Chicago Naval Auxiliary Reserve School, Great Lakes Naval Training Station and Camp Zachary Taylor of Louisville, Kentucky. Of the three, the Chicago Naval Reserve team seems strongest, and is generally so held. Camp Taylor had no games against either of the others, and its most pretentious victory was that against Camp Grant at Chicago, which the Louisville officers' team had a hard fight to win. The Chicago navy outfit beat Camp Grant decisively, and challenged the Great Lakes several times, but the latter finally side-stepped altogether. Leaving Camp Taylor out of the reckoning for a championship, because of that team's limited number of games, there is a division of opinion as to which of the two eleven—Great Lakes or Municipal Pier (Chicago N. A. R. S.)—is the stronger, and entitled to the title of year's champion. The Pier team, through Coach Joseph Paupa, last Saturday, issued an announcement of its claim to the national football title, following the defeat given University of Pittsburgh by the Cleveland Naval Reserve eleven. This is based on the fact that Great Lakes refused to play the Pier, after the understanding had existed that the game was definitely arranged, and only awaited the settlement of a satisfactory date. That argument is the Pier's basis for claiming the western championship. To it is added the fact that the Pier defeated the Cleveland Naval Reserves, which in turn won from Pitt, the unchallenged eastern champion.

In this section of the Midwest, the followers of football are, in the main, agreed to consider the Pier's claims very well justified. There is little doubt that the argument over the respective merits of the two unbeaten teams will occupy many hours in the future, for the present season in football probably will hereafter go down in the annals of the game as unmatched. The work of demobilization already is proceeding, and there probably will never again be such a wealth of exceptional football material assembled and waiting for the work of a good coach to mold into a machine as at the two naval stations this autumn.

The eight service teams in the informal league which resulted from the meeting of coaches last October, to list games together, ended play last week, and the circuit dissolved. Most of the teams in the service league played their closing games either on Thanksgiving or last Saturday, but with opponents outside the circuit. The only league game was the Thanksgiving Day attraction between Chicago Naval Reserves and Camp Grant, which was won by the former, 19 to 0, as was given in a special story in these columns the following day. Camp Dodge finished the season with a flurry of activity, defeating Camp Funston on Thanksgiving, 7 to 0, and tying the strong State University of Iowa team the Saturday following, 0 to 0, by a sturdy defense.

Camp Taylor on Thanksgiving Day defeated Camp Sherman of Chillicothe, Ohio, 40 to 0, in a game which had been scheduled for the preceding Saturday. As Camp Sherman was not in the service "league," Taylor finished the season with only one league game played, that the victory over Camp Grant.

Great Lakes ended its autumn season by defeating Purdue University, 27 to 0, at Northwestern Field, Evanston, Illinois, last Saturday, and the Lakes team has now broken training for 10 days before leaving for California, where it will be one-half of the feature athletic attraction at the annual Los Angeles Tournament of Roses, against a picked football eleven representing the Pacific Coast. The Mare Island Marine Corps eleven, which probably will be the opponent for Great Lakes, showed that the local Bluejackets will have a tough team to beat, for Mare Island ran up the huge score of 68 to 0 against the State University of Idaho last Saturday.

To show what the rival claims of Great Lakes and the Chicago Naval Reserves, regarding the national football championship, are based on, the following season's records are appended:

CHICAGO	GREAT LAKES
21—Knox	0—Iowa
14—Chicago	7—Illinois
7—Illinois	0—Northwestern
25—Northwestern	0—Notre Dame
0—Cleveland N. R.	64—Rutgers
20—Camp Dodge	0—Annapolis
20—Minnesota	6—Purdue
19—Camp Grant	0—

The record shows that Great Lakes was tied twice in seven games, and won twice by tight scores, while the Chicago Naval Reserves won all eight games played, and in only three of

them was the margin of victory only one touchdown. This showing, and the comparative scores, favor the Pier's claims to the title, as the adherents of that team have not failed to point out. Great Lakes played six of its seven games against college eleven, and its only game which can be considered a service battle was that at Annapolis.

TRY TO DISPLACE
FRANK KRAMER

Allege Four Teams Are Out to Sever Sprinting Champion's Chances for First Honors

Team	Score
McNamara-Magin	132
Madden-Corry	114
Grenda-Hill	101
Lawrence-Hanley	85
Chapman-Halstead	85
Kramer-Dupuy	45
Weber-Eaton	26
Grimm-Thomas	16
Kopky-Coburn	14
Lang-Byron	1
Carman-Debate	1
Gewig-Keller	1

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, New York—Frank Kramer, world's bicycle sprinting champion, has a grievance over the tactics pursued by an alleged combination of four teams, to keep him and his partner, Dupuy, out of the running so far as first honors are concerned in this week's six day bicycle race at Madison Square Garden. The veteran is determined to stay in the grind despite the combine's intentions.

The riders said to be trying to displace Kramer are Magin and McNamara, Hill and Grenda, Corry and Madden, and Lawrence and Hanley. The first attempt to sever Kramer's chances took place at 7 o'clock Wednesday morning. The ring leaders jumped Kramer just as the last of the all-night spectators were leaving the amphitheater. Kramer was half asleep on his wheel but it did not take him long to realize what was happening.

A hurry call was sent in for Dupuy, but it took the latter 10 minutes to get out on the track. In the meanwhile Kramer was struggling desperately. As soon as Dupuy mounted his wheel and joined the procession he made up the lost ground. Had he been five minutes later the chances are Kramer would have been lapped. Dupuy attempted to jump the others but Debates slid off his wheel and the men had to stop. Promoter Johnson notified the newspaper men that Kramer would stay to the finish.

The grind was monotonous during the afternoon. There are still 14 teams. The winners of the five sprints in the afternoon were: Magin, Grenda (2); Madden and Halstead. The record is 1367 miles, 9 laps, made by Moran and McNamara in 1914. The score for the sixty-seventh hour (7 o'clock) was:

Team	Miles	Laps
Kramer-Dupuy	1186	7
McNamara-Magin	1186	7
Madden-Corry	1186	7
Lawrence-Hanley	1186	7
Chapman-Halstead	1186	7
Weber-Eaton	1186	7
Carman-Debate	1186	7
Lang-Byron	1186	7
Grimm-Thomas	1186	7
Grenda-Hill	1186	7
Weber-Eaton	1186	7
Kopky-Coburn	1186	7
Markey-Bello	1186	7
Bowker-Bowker	1186	6

N. Y. A. C. PLANS
INDOOR MEETS

Service Athletes Will Be Given a Series of Track and Field Competitions This Winter

NEW YORK, New York — Much pleased over the success of the annual weekly summer outdoor track and field meets for service athletes held at Travers Island during last July and August, the New York Athletic Club is planning to give the service athletes some indoor track and field competition this winter along the same lines. The first of the series of meets is to take place at the twenty-second regiment armory Thursday, Dec. 19.

According to the plans as now arranged there will be meets at least twice a month, and while chief attention will be paid to the service athlete, events are also to be held for amateur athletes, schoolboys, and members of the national guard. The events on the program for Dec. 19 follow:

Closed to Army and Navy—Medicine ball contest (20-men teams); one-mile novice relay race (eight-man teams); standing broad jump competition (five-man teams, novices); 300-yard run (athletic costume); one-mile run, handicap, (athletic costume). Open to Registered Athletes—75-yard dash (handicap); three-quarter-mile run (handicap); two-mile run (handicap); one-mile walk (handicap). Open to High Schools—600-yard run (novice). Open Twenty-second Regiment Engineers—600-yard run (handicap).

TO DISCHARGE BALL PLAYERS

CHICAGO, Illinois—Ten big league ball players in training at the Great Lakes Naval Training Station will be discharged within two weeks. Boland, Fred Thomas, third baseman for the Boston Americans, who was given a furlough to play in the world's series, is ready to quit. Others are Leonard, third baseman for Washington; Dyer, third baseman for Detroit; Urban Faber, Chicago American pitcher; Cunningham, Detroit pitcher; Johnson, Chicago American pitcher; and Chouinard, Chicago American outfielder. All are anxious to see a revival of baseball on a reorganized basis.

IOWA STATE HAD
THREE CONTESTS

Coach C. W. Mayser Not Only Lacked Qualified Candidates for His Football Eleven, but Had Little Chance for Practice

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

AMES, Iowa—On the strength of their showing against the State University of Iowa and Kansas State Agricultural College, the followers of the Iowa State College football team are really well pleased with their eleven this season. In the short time that has been allotted him, Coach C. W. Mayser has whipped into shape a squad of men that gives promise for the future.

Yielding every foot of ground only after hard playing, Iowa defeated Ames by a score of 21 to 0, which was a big surprise, not only to the Iowa State College, but to the Iowa City fans as well. It was not until the third quarter that the Old Gold was able to put over a score, then a 22-yard run around the left end by Kelly and tackle emashes by Scott and Lohman netted a touchdown. The Kansas State game was fully as hard fought.

Considering the fact that Ames had only two weeks of practice before the Iowa game, it did well in its big game and Coach Mayser is loud in his praises for the showing of his players, eight of whom are new ones. At the start of the season, only three veterans, V. A. Heater '19, C. F. Breeden '19, and V. B. Vanderloo '20, returned to college; but even at that, Coach Mayser had had an even chance to develop the men a month ago, as other colleges have had, he could have overlooked the loss of so many letter men, and might have been one of the contenders for the Missouri Valley championship.

With the season practically gone, and no fixed schedule for the remainder of the year, Coach Mayser is building for the future. In H. S. Cassin '22, at right end; M. W. McGuire '22, at left end; H. L. Young '22, and T. A. Schalk '21, left and right tackles; L. M. Hadley '20, center; D. K. Hibbs '20, quarter, Iowa State should have an excellent team next year.

The state game marked the close of the twelfth battle between the two teams, during which Iowa has come out on top 13 times, while Ames was returned winner on seven different occasions.

The University of Iowa has played a complete schedule, being defeated only by the strong University of Illinois team and by the Great Lakes Naval Training Station eleven. It conquered Minnesota, Northwestern, Cornell and Coe. Coach Mayser's men have participated in but three contests, one before the games with the State University and Kansas State, that with the Camp Dodge team at Camp Dodge where they were forced to bow to a 6 to 0 defeat. Never before had Ames entered the crucial games of the season with as little preparation as this fall.

Time and again just after Coach Mayser had a good combination working, it was broken up by men leaving for officers' training camps. However much the team was lacking in fitness of work, they were not one inch away from the standard of aggression that is always characteristic of Iowa State College athletes and above all, regardless of the handicaps they have to face, they can always be counted on to play a clean and fair game.

ELIN AND WIENER
CLASS B WINNERS

Team	Won	Lost	H.R.	P.C.
G. P. B. Clarke	1	0	29	1.000
Maury Elin	1	0	29	.000
David Wiener	1	1	57	.500
William Gershel	0	0	0	.000
Emilio Ortiz	0	1	39	.000
Mark Muldauer	0	1	26	.000

NEW YORK, New York—Maury Elin and David Wiener Jr., were the winners of the two matches played in the Class B amateur 18.2 ballkline billiard championship tournament of the American Amateur Billiard Association in this city, Tuesday, the former defeating Emilio Ortiz, 250 to 162, and the latter winning from Mark Muldauer, 250 to 142.

It was the second game of the tournament for Wiener, and he now has an average of 500 to his credit. He played very good billiards in his match with Muldauer, getting a high run of 57, the best of the tournament to date, and having an average of 520-46. Muldauer had a high run of 26. Elin showed the best playing of the tournament to date, as he maintained an average of 616-39. His highest run was only 39, but he was very steady in his work, and seldom failed to make a good run in each turn at the table. Ortiz had a high run of 39, but his average was only 46-39.

EXPECT BOOM IN HOCKEY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

DETROIT, Michigan—Hockey is expected to boom around the Great Lakes, with the end of the war. Canadian and American clubs have maintained a spirited rivalry for the international title of the region for many years, until the last, when war conditions halted the sport.

The resumption of league activities is expected. Chicago, Detroit, Cleveland, Minneapolis, St. Paul, Sault Ste. Marie, Houghton and Calumet are expected to have teams to compete with the Dominion aggregations this season.

ATHLETICS BOOM
AT OREGON A. C.

Basketball, Track, Cagball and Wrestling Promise to Furnish Much Excellent Competition

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

CORVALLIS, Oregon — Universal participation in athletics by students of the Oregon Agricultural College and men of the Students Army Training Corps here is involved in the program of physical activities now being carried out. Intramural athletics is being particularly emphasized, and great interest is manifest among the students.

Plenty of good football material has been available. Five hundred men would turn out for practice, in fact, according to H. W. Hargiss, the coach, provided the necessary equipment were on hand. Suits were issued to 75 men.

While football was interfered with this fall, it is expected that other sports, such as basketball and track, will go ahead as usual.

The military program has interfered with football this fall because insufficient time has been allowed for practice," said Dr. A. D. Browne of the college, secretary of the Pacific Coast Intercollegiate Conference. "This will not hold good with basketball and other sports. Track events are practiced in short periods and usually at the convenience of the students, while most basketball practice takes place at night.

"The conference colleges are looking forward to regular schedules. The schedules will include contests with the soldiers in the spruce divisions and other cantonnments. Oregon Agricultural College has already received letters from Vancouver and the spruce division at Newport for basketball."

By a resolution passed by the conference the rules are suspended for those students attending colleges of universities as regularly enlisted men in the Students Army Training Corps.

Boxing is being taught by companies as a preliminary to bayonet work under the direction of Dr. Browne and H. C. McDonald, assistant director, from 100 to 300 men boxing at a time, part of them being trained in shadow boxing while 100 are using the gloves.

Wrestling is being done by several hundred picked men, many working out at one time. This is made possible through the use of an improvised mat, sawdust covered with canvas. Cagball is taking the place of pushball and is proving popular, as any number of men can participate.

Two soccer leagues have been organized. Section A and Section B will each have a league, and company contests and a final interleague match will be in order. Saturday afternoons were reserved for sports of various kinds, basketball, football, soccer, pushball, cross-country runs, and tennis.

SALEM ADMITTED
TO POLO LEAGUE

Boston Franchise Goes to That City, While New Bedford Expects to Have Team Later

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Salem has been admitted into the American Roller Polo League championship race of 1918-19 as the result of New Bedford being unable to furnish a place for the former Boston team to play in. Officials of the league state that this does not mean that New Bedford will not get into the race this winter; but that it will be later in the season before the Whale City has a team. The team, which will probably be transferred to New Bedford later, is the one that is playing at Quincy, where the game does not appear to be meeting with much success.

Two games were played in the league Tuesday night, Lowell defeating Providence in a very exciting game at Lowell by a score of 10 to 8, Providence losing a goal on fouls. Harkins of Lowell and Thompson of Providence were high scorers, with five goals to the credit of each.

The other game was played at Lawrence and resulted in a 6-to-3 victory for Worcester, one of the goals made by the winners being accidentally scored by Hardy of Lawrence. The summaries:

Team	Score
Lowell	10
Providence	8
Lawrence	6
Worcester	3

Lowell: Mulligan, 1r, Williams, Harkins, 2r, Thompson, Griffith, 1r, Multhead, Asquith, 1r, Doherty, Purcell, 1r, Lovegren. Score—Lowell 10, Providence 8, Goals—Harkins 5, Mulligan 3, Griffith 2, for Lowell; Thompson 3, Williams 4 for Providence. Stops in goal—Purcell 41 for Lowell; Lovegren 51 for Providence. Referee—Carroll.

Worcester: Slater, 1r, O'Hearn, Higgins, 2r, Loxon, O'Brien, 1r, Hardy, Donnelly, 1r, Cusack, Mallory, 1r, Blount. Score—Worcester 3, Lawrence 6, Goals—Higgins 4, Slater, Hardy for Worcester; O'Hearn 2, Loxon for Lawrence. Stops in goal—Mallory 45 for Worcester; Blount 20 for Lawrence. Referee—Kilgus.

RAY FISHER IS DISCHARGED

MIDDLEBORO, Vermont — Ray Fisher, former New York American League Baseball Club pitcher, who for the past year has been assistant physical director at Fort Slocum, has obtained his discharge from the service, and is spending several months on his farm. His plans for the future, he said, were unsettled.

WASHINGTON TO
MEET NEBRASKA

Latter Has Already Won the Chief Claim to the Missouri Valley Conference Football Championship Title of 1918

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

LINCOLN, Nebraska—The University of Nebraska brought her regular football season to a close by holding Notre Dame to a scoreless tie on Nebraska field Thanksgiving Day. Five days prior to this game, the Scarlet and Cream had been decisively defeated by Camp Dodge, a gridiron aggregation much inferior to Notre Dame and had lost to the State University of Iowa in the season's opening game. Her victories had been at the expense of the United States Army Balloon School of Fort Omaha and the University of Kansas.

Although the usual season is ended, Nebraska has two post-season games yet to play. Saturday, the team meets Washington University at St. Louis and one week later, plays the Camp Funston division team at Funston. The defeat of the Kansas State Agricultural College by the University of Kansas after the former had beaten the Iowa State College, assures Nebraska another Missouri Valley championship although a victory over Washington will strengthen the hold. Drake University was beaten earlier in the season by Washington and the University of Missouri has not had any team this year. Comparative scores indicate that Nebraska should defeat Washington by a decisive margin.

In view of the fact that Notre Dame had played the Great Lakes Naval Training Station team to a tie and defeated Purdue University after the latter had gained decisions over Chicago and the Michigan Aggies, the showing of Nebraska on Thanksgiving Day was surprising. The field was heavy and not to the liking of the speedy Notre Dame backfield. Nebraska fought to keep the visitors from the home goal. They fought with the realization that the odds were against them and the fight, though wholly defensive, was a crafty one.

CAMP LEWIS HAS
STRONG ELEVEN

United States Cantonment in State of Washington Looked for Strong Showing on Gridiron

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

CAMP LEWIS, Washington — Fall sports at Camp Lewis have been quite active this year. Those who have had a chance to watch the all-star eleven of 1917 and that of the present season are inclined to the opinion that the latter will be about as strong as the 1917 team, which won all its games except that with the Mare Island Marines. The Mare Island Marines have never been beaten, so it was not anything to the discredit of Camp Lewis that they lost in the big game with that eleven last year.

The special advantage the Marines have over Camp Lewis is that in addition to having more than eleven star players they have fine coaching, which has developed team work. Camp Lewis has so much good material that Captain Van Cook, athletic officer, seriously considered playing two games a week until shortly before the clash with the Marines. In this way he hoped to bring the eleven up to a point where it would stand on an even keel with the Marines when the grand clash came.

In their first three games Camp Lewis won three consecutive times. They beat the Portland Foundation Shipyard eleven 21 to 0; they took the strong Multnomah Athletic Association eleven into camp by a score of 7 to 0, and then trimmed the Oregon Aggies 21 to 6.

Among the leading players of the Camp Lewis eleven is Private Huyck, who has the distinction of being elected captain of the eleven over lieutenants and captains. In fact it was Captain Sam Dunlop, star tackle of the team, that nominated Private Huyck for captain. Huyck played football first at the University of Southern California and then went to Syracuse University where he was star quarterback. He is a whirlwind on both offense and defense.

Physically there is some difference between Camp Lewis' two best tackles. Sam Dunlop, who received his football lessons at the University of Arizona, weighs 250 pounds, and is a long, rangy heavyweight. Elmer Leader, the other tackle weighs only 180, but he was trained by Gilmour Doble, who now has charge of the Naval Academy eleven at Annapolis.

Camp Lewis claims to have the best center on the Pacific Coast. His name is Ralph Selph, who, before coming to Camp Lewis, played with the Oregon Aggies.

SEND CHALLENGE FOR
SPEED-BOAT RACE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

DETROIT, Michigan—Christopher Smith, Algonac boat builder, and Garfield Wood, driver of Miss Detroit III, which won the championship of the American Power Boat Association here in September, have challenged Commodore A. L. Judson, owner of the Whip-Po-Will Jr., which won the mile speed trials, to a three-heat race of 90 miles at the Biscayne Bay Yacht

Club, Miami, Fla., for \$5000, the winner also to take both boats. The Miss Detroit III and other hydroplanes failed to complete their speed trials at the fall racing here owing to a misunderstanding with the officials, and local sportsmen believe that the Whip-Po-Will, Jr., is not entitled to hold the title she was given.

NATIONAL LEAGUE
FOR JOINT MEETING

NEW YORK, New York — The National League of Professional Baseball Clubs has asked the American League to take part in a joint meeting of the two organizations in this city next week, for the purpose of bringing about more harmonious conditions between the major baseball bodies. The National League will meet here Tuesday, and the American League plans to meet in Chicago Wednesday or Thursday. If B. B. Johnson accepts the invitation for the joint conference, it probably will be held here Dec. 13.

There are three important questions which the two leagues will endeavor to agree on. They are: A new chairman for the National Commission; a new schedule for next season; and the several club owners, the season will be cut down to 140 games, the season opening on May 1 and closing on Sept. 30. It is also believed that the two major organizations will limit the players to at least 18 for each club.

SIDELINES

Chicago must have improved some during the past week or so to be able to hold Wisconsin to 7 points and carry the ball to the Badgers' one-yard line.

Three touchdowns were made in the Syracuse-Rutgers game and all of them were scored by linemen, Usher, tackle, making two and Alexander, guard, one.

Huggins, who is playing left guard for Brown this fall, is a son of Charles Huggins, the Brown trainer, who is a lieutenant in the United States aviation service stationed at Mineola.

Syracuse University must have a powerful lot of football candidates when it can defeat Columbia 20 to 0 on Thursday and then win from Rutgers 21 to 0 on the following Saturday. Saturday's victory was the second that Brown has secured over Harvard since they first began playing each other at football; but the one that really counts was that of 1906 as this year's Harvard eleven could not be called a real varsity.

No better proof of the value of having a reliable goal kicker from touchdowns is to be had than the Cleveland-Pittsburgh game of Saturday. By missing the goal, Davies lost the point which would have given Pittsburgh a tie instead of a defeat.

Based on comparative scores Illinois would appear to have the better of Michigan in their claim for Western Conference honors as Illinois defeated Chicago, 29 to 0 as against 13 to 0 for Michigan, while Illinois defeated Ohio State 13 to 0 as against 14 to 0 for Michigan.

It will probably be many years before two freshmen score all the points in a Harvard-Brown varsity football game again as was the case last Saturday when Harold Gagnon scored the six winning points for Brown by two field goals and Hunneman made one field goal for Harvard.

HISTORY BY PRESIDENT IS URGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

DALLAS, Texas—President Wilson should write a history of the world war, in the opinion of Judge W. L. Crawford, who says: "No other man has had quite the same opportunity that he has had to obtain first hand knowledge of the point of view of the opposing groups of powers. It is reasonable to assume that he is in possession of scores of secrets of state which will pass with him unless he contributes them to a history of the great struggle. A history written by him would at once challenge the confidence and respect of the whole world."

MITCHELL TO GET STOCK

CHICAGO, Illinois — When Fred Mitchell, manager of the Chicago National League Baseball Club, assumes the office of president of the club, he will become the owner of a block of stock. It is said that he will be permitted to pay for the shares out of the profits which are expected to accrue to the club in the future, and that the sale of the stock to him is in lieu of salary for his duties as president.

SERVICE FIVES
TO BE ORGANIZED

Basketball Will Be Played by Stations in First Naval District This Winter

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

BOSTON, Massachusetts — Service basketball is expected to be played in the first naval district this winter, although the sport is not expected to be carried on as extensive a scale as football was in the season just closed. Paymaster R. M. Hoag, district athletic officer, issued a letter to each of the stations in the district Wednesday, requesting the respective athletic officers to attend to the formation of fives at their station.

It is proposed to have each team play two games and two return games with every other station in the district, the results to be sent to headquarters so that at the end of the season a district championship may be ascertained.

Proceeds from the games are to be handled according to the rules provided for the conduct of other sports in the service. In cases of service teams playing civilian organizations, where the division of the proceeds is equal, the service five may retain 80 per cent of their share, the remaining 20 per cent to be forwarded to the district athletic fund.

A feature of the plans covering this sport is the request for all stations at which there are women yeomen to organize basketball teams among the enlisted women. Already this is being done at the Little Building, and it is believed that several of the stations will do likewise.

Teams are already assured at Headquarters, Bunkin Island, Hingham Naval Training Station, Battery Wharf, Radio School, and Boston Section.

PENN NOT TO CHANGE
ATHLETIC POLICY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania — Dean William McClellan of the athletic council of the University of Pennsylvania disagrees with the recent statement made by J. G. Schurman, president of Cornell University, that intercollegiate athletics are "unhealthy."

"I absolutely disagree with Dr. Schurman on that point," said Dr. McClellan, "although, like him, I am in favor of the furtherance of intramural sports."

Dr. McClellan also expressed the view that intercollegiate sports do not, as alleged by Dr. Schurman, interfere with undergraduate study, and stated that, in his opinion, they could be carried on in conjunction with intramural and inter-class sport without difficulty.

Dr. Schurman, in his annual report to the trustees of Cornell

BUSINESS, FINANCE AND INVESTMENTS

GERMANY'S LAST
WAR LOAN SMALLER

About \$1,000,000,000 Less Than
Amount Raised Last Spring
— Germany Near Collapse
When the Issue Was Floated

NEW YORK, New York.—Rudolph Havenstein, president of the Imperial Bank of Germany, declares that the amount subscribed to the last German war loan, the ninth, was \$2,609,000,000, of which \$3.14 per cent has already been paid. This is about \$1,000,000,000 less than the amount raised in the eighth war loan floated last spring.

Defeat was almost upon Germany when the last loan was being raised, and the government had great difficulty in floating it. It would be interesting to know how much of the amount said to have been raised represents genuine subscriptions. If the truth were known, probably a large portion was forced, or is artificial in some way, for, considering the circumstances and the great demoralization there must have been prevalent throughout Germany, the figure seems considerable. It is known that the Reichsbank has been issuing an enormous amount of paper money lately. Between Oct. 1 and Nov. 23 about \$125,000,000 of emergency money had been issued by the Reichsbank and various note-issuing institutions.

That there must be a tremendous part of Germany's war debt not represented by the public loans is indicated by the aggregate of votes of credit passed by the Reichstag during the war. Including the ninth war loan, total loans issued amount to \$23,300,000,000. But votes of credit aggregate at least \$33,000,000,000. The last vote, for \$3,750,000,000, was passed June 23 last, and it is to be supposed the government fully made use of this credit during the four months before the collapse of the German Empire.

There is a difference, therefore, of about \$10,000,000,000 between public loans and votes of credit. This may represent funds raised on floating treasury bills which would be held largely by banks, corporations and moneyed institutions, under more or less competition or obligation. At any rate, the above difference is a much larger floating debt than any other large belligerent had outstanding in the war. Great Britain has kept its floating debt of treasury bills in the neighborhood of \$5,000,000,000.

Georg Bernard, editor of the Vossische Zeitung, recently declared that at the end of the war Germany would probably have a debt of 150,000,000 marks, compared with 5,000,000,000 marks before the war. This is another apparent indication of a very large floating debt, as the actual war loans scarcely amount to 100,000,000 marks.

The following is a record of the amounts subscribed and number of subscribers, when known, for the nine German war loans:

No. Issued	Amount Subscribed	No. Subscribers
1 Sept., 1914	\$1,030,000,000	1,267,235
2 Feb.-March, 1915	2,094,000,000	2,691,060
3 Sept., 1915	2,737,000,000	3,966,418
4 March, 1916	2,476,000,000	3,279,645
5 Sept.-Oct., 1916	2,460,000,000	3,809,976
6 March-April, 1917	3,253,000,000	6,768,082
7 Sept.-Oct., 1917	2,904,000,000	5,215,373
8 April, 1918	2,690,000,000	—
9 Oct.-Nov., 1918	2,609,000,000	—

CALIFORNIA OIL
PRODUCTION GAINS

SAN FRANCISCO, California.—The summary of development and production in the California oil fields for October shows the daily production to have been 282,433 barrels, which is an increase of 6276 barrels a day, compared with September, and an increase of 1373 barrels daily, compared with August.

Fifty wells were completed in October, with initial daily production of 13,297 barrels, compared with 43 wells completed in September, with an initial daily production of 7588 barrels.

Total stocks of oil of all kinds on hand Nov. 1 amounted to 37,400,859 barrels, which is an increase of 337,962 barrels, compared with Oct. 1. Finished and unfinished products in refinery stock on hand Nov. 1 totaled 5,777,936 barrels, which was a decrease of 86,496, compared with the previous month.

Total production of the California fields for the month of October amounted to 8,755,423 barrels.

PERU TO FINANCE
A NEW RAILROAD

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The Peruvian Government has authorized the construction of a railroad from Paita to the Marañon River, with a branch to Ferrenate and another to Hualgayoc, according to a report received at the Department of Commerce.

The government, it was said, guarantees to the capital invested a subsidy of 7 per cent for 39 years, fixing as a maximum on which this subsidy is to be paid the amount of \$29,199,000. The road is to enjoy all the benefits and concessions conferred by the existing law of Peru on railways.

CHANDLER MOTOR CO.

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—President F. C. Chandler, of the Chandler Motor Company, estimates that for the year to end Dec. 31, 1918, the company will show net earnings after liberal depreciation, but before taxes, of approximately \$2,200,000, of which only \$100,000 represents income from war orders. This is equivalent to more than \$21 a share before taxes. The management anticipates for 1919 one of the best years in its history.

NEW YORK STOCKS

Wednesday's Market			
Am Beet Sugar	Open	High	Low
Am Beet Sugar	53 1/2	54	53 1/2
Am Can	46	46 1/2	45 1/2
Am Car & Fdry	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2
Am Loco	62 1/2	62 1/2	61 1/2
Am Smelters	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2
Am Sugar	111 1/2	111 1/2	110 1/2
Am Tel & Tel	103 1/2	104	103 1/2
Anacosta	66 1/2	66 1/2	65 1/2
Alcoa	94	94	94
Bald Loco	74 1/2	74 1/2	74 1/2
B & O	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2
Beth Steel	65 1/2	66	64 1/2
Beth S 8 1/2 pld	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2
B R T	28	28	28
Cen Leather	60 1/2	60 1/2	59 1/2
Ches & Ohio	59 1/2	59 1/2	59
Ches & St P	47 1/2	47 1/2	46 1/2
C R I & Pac	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
C R I & P 6 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71
C R I & P 7 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2
Corn Prod	48	48 1/2	48 1/2
Crucible Steel	56 1/2	56 1/2	56
Cuba Cane	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2
Cuba Can pld	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2
Erle	19 1/2	19 1/2	18 1/2
Gen Electric	154 1/2	154 1/2	154 1/2
Gen Motors	126	127	126
Goodrich	56	56 1/2	56
Gr Nor pld	90	90	89
Int M M pld	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2
Inspiration	48 1/2	48 1/2	48
Kennecott	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2
Lehigh	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
Mex Pet	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
Midvale	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2
Mo Pacific	28	28	27 1/2
N Y Central	79 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2
N Y N H & H	36	35 1/2	35 1/2
No Pacific	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2
Pan-Am Pet	66 1/2	66 1/2	65 1/2
Penn	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
Pierce Arrow	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2
Ray Cons	22 1/2	22 1/2	21 1/2
Reading	85	85 1/2	84 1/2
Rep Iron & St	76 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2
So Pac pld	104	104	104
So Railway	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2
Studebaker	52 1/2	52 1/2	50 1/2
Texas Co	186	186	186
Un Pac pld	120 1/2	120 1/2	120 1/2
U S Rubber	75	75 1/2	75 1/2
U S Steel	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2
U S Steel pld	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2
Utah copper	75	75 1/2	75 1/2
Western Pacific	22	22	22
Westinghouse	43 1/2	43 1/2	43
Willys-Over	25 1/2	25 1/2	24 1/2
Total sales	423,000 shares.		

LIBERTY BONDS

Lib 3 1/2	Open	High	Low	Last
Lib 3 1/2	98 3/4	98 3/4	98 1/2	98 1/2
Lib 4 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2
Lib 5 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2
Lib 6 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2
Lib 7 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2
Lib 8 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2
Lib 9 1/2	86 1/2	86 1/2	86 1/2	86 1/2
Lib 10 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2
Lib 11 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2
Lib 12 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2
Lib 13 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2
Lib 14 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2

FOREIGN BONDS

Am For Secs	Open	High	Low	Last
Am For Secs	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
Anglo-French	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2
City of Bordeaux	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
City of Lyons	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
City of Marseilles	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
City of Paris	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2
French Rep 5 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2
K 5 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2
U K 5 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
U K 5 1/2 1921	98	98	97 1/2	97 1/2

BOSTON STOCKS

Am Tel	Open	High	Low	Last
Am Tel	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2
A A Chem com	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2
Am Wool com	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2
Am Zinc	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2
Am Zinc pld	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2
Arizona	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
Atl. C. & W. I.	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
Booth Fish	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2
Boston Elev	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
Boston & Main	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2
Butte & Superior	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2
Cal & Ariz	68	68	68	68
Cal & Hecla	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
Copper Range	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2
Davis Dale	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
East Butte	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
Fairbanks	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2
Green-Can	48 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2
I Creek com	48 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2
Isle Royale	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
Lake Superior	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2
Mass Elec pld	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
Mass Gas	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2
May-Old Colony	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2
Miami	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
Mohawk	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2
N Y N H & H	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2
North Butte	13	13	13	13
Old Dominion	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2
Oscoda	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Pond Creek	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
Stewart	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2
Swift & Co	126 1/2	126 1/2	126 1/2	126 1/2
United Fruit	44	44	44	44
United Shoe	44	44	44	44
U S Smelting	48	48	48	48
Utah Cons	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2

NEW YORK CURB

Wednesday's Market			
Am B. C. Metal	Open	High	Low
Am B. C. Metal	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2
Aetna Explos	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
Barnett O & G	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
Big Ledge	48 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2
Boston & Mont	48 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2
Butte Detroit	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2
Caledonia	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2
Calumet & Jer	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2
Canada Cop	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2
Cash Boy	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2
Chev Motors	140	140	140
Cons Arizona	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Con Copper	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2
Corder & Co	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
Curtiss	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
Emerson	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Federal Oil	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2
Glenora	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2
Goldfield Cons	36	36	36
Green Monster	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
Hecla Mining ex-div.	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
Houston	71	71	71
Howe Sound	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
Island Oil	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2
Jerome Verde	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2
Jumbo	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
Kerr Lake	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Lake Torp Boat	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2
Magma Cop	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2
Marsh	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
Mckin Dar	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2
Merritt	42	42	42
Midwest Oil	104	106	106
Midwest Refining	136 1/2	136 1/2	136 1/2
Okla P & R	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2
Okmulgee	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Peeries	14	16	16
Sapulpa Ref	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
Sequoyah Oil	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Sinclair Gulf	19 1/2	20	20
Standard Motor	8 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2
Stanton	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Submarine Boat	11 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
United Motors	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2
Un Verde Ex	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
Un Steam	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
Victoria	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2
Wright Martin	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2

NEW YORK IMPORTS

NEW YORK, New York.—New York October imports totaled \$91,319,486. In the same month of 1917 dutiable imports were \$31,608,795 and free imports \$74,152,906.

SUBSCRIPTION TO
THE FRENCH LOAN

Success of Latest Liberation
Bonds Even Greater Than
Previous Offerings—Individual
Average Is 700 Francs

PARIS, France.—Louis L. Klotz, Minister of Finance, announces that subscriptions to the French Liberation Loan have reached the nominal total of 27,750,000 francs, or a real value of 19,750,000 francs, the bonds selling at 70.80 francs. Complete foreign and colonial subscriptions are not yet reported. M. Klotz said that foreign subscriptions so far received had totaled 938,000,000 francs, nominal.

The three previous loans realized, respectively, 15,000,000 francs, 11,000,000 francs and 14,000,000 francs, he said, pointing out that the results of the subscriptions to the last loan would probably be 50 per cent greater than the largest of the loans in the past.

The number of subscribers to the loan was given as 7,000,000. "When comparing the last loans in France and Germany," he said, "one finds that, generally speaking, each Frenchman subscribed for 700 francs, while in Germany the average was less than 200."

"Premier Lloyd George of Great Britain, has firmly declared that Germany must pay the expenses of this war."

"Premier Clemenceau says: 'The most terrible account of a people to a people is opened.'"

"Certainly the taxpayers will accept all subscriptions, but they must be given knowledge of the fact that we have exacted from the enemy complete restoration and reparation."

AFFAIRS OF THE
PULLMAN COMPANY

CHICAGO, Illinois.—President Runkles of the Pullman Company says: "Our annual report, of necessity delayed this year, should not be a disappointment under the circumstances. The manufacturing department's net profits increased much more than 10 per cent and is enjoying the largest business it ever had. The signing of the armistice may mean cancellation of our shell order, but the company will lose nothing as it was protected against such a contingency. There is a good deal of regular business in hand and in sight to keep us busy. We are operating the plant as near capacity as possible under existing shortages of labor and raw materials available. As the government has had our sleeping car department since Jan. 1, I can speak of results only from Aug. 1, 1917, the beginning of our fiscal year, to the end of 1917, and they were satisfactory on the whole. Travel held up well until the railroad rate advances took effect, when it began to drop off sharply. The effect at present is more marked. On the other hand, our sleeping car rates have stood still. This company does

ITALIAN LABOR MISSION MEMBERS

Visitors to the United States Are Now Identified With Pro-War Organizations, but Were All Anti-Militarists Before 1914

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, New York—The Italian labor mission which arrived in the United States last week is composed of eight leaders of the Italian Socialist and labor movement, identified with the pro-war organizations known as the Italian Socialist Union and the Italian Union of Labor. Although all of the eight were anti-militarists previous to 1914, some of them having served sentences for their agitation along this line, seven of them have made good records in the war. The eighth was physically disqualified for service. Deputy De Ambris, chairman of the mission, served as a private, because his long record of opposition to militarism barred him from an officer's commission.

The two representatives on the mission from Bologna are especially interesting in this country, since they represent a type of labor organization new to the United States. What is called the "transport labor cooperative" and the "building trades cooperative" furnish labor directly to the government, disposing of employers and middlemen. At the same time, the Italian Government has before it projects providing land on reasonable terms for the agricultural cooperative, composed of agricultural laborers, and to furnish ships for the transport workers.

The mission, however, represents all parts of Italy and most of the leading trades and industries, as well as the leading central labor bodies. Alcide De Ambris, a labor member of the Italian Chamber of Deputies has been active in the Italian labor movement since 1892. Because of his activities he was exiled in 1898. For five years he lived in France and Brazil, returning to Italy in 1903 after a declaration of an amnesty. He was then chosen head of the Parma Chamber of Labor, leading many successful strikes of city and farm workers. In 1908 he directed a great strike of agrarian workers which lasted five months. He was indicted but escaped to Switzerland. He was condemned to five years' imprisonment. In 1913 the people of Parma elected De Ambris, still in Switzerland, to the Chamber of Deputies. His election under Italian law brought him immunity from arrest and imprisonment and he returned to Parma. When the Central Empires precipitated the world war, De Ambris became one of the strongest agitators for Italian intervention on the side of the Entente. And when Italy entered the war he volunteered at once as a private in the heavy artillery. He was on the Isonzo front until last year. He is a member of the executive committee of the Italian Socialist Union.

Romolo Sabbatini is a linotype operator employed on one of Rome's leading dailies. He is a member of the executive committee of the Typographical Union and also secretary of the Chamber of Labor of Rome. He has directed many strikes of the Typographical Union. Until the war broke out he was a city councillor of Rome, representing the Socialist Party, but he resigned from that organization when Italy entered the war. He was opposed to the party's anti-war views. He is now a member of the executive committee of the Italian Socialist Union.

Carlo Bazzi was formerly secretary of the Rome Chamber of Labor, but is now secretary of the Ravenna Chamber of Labor. He is one of the founders of the Italian Union of Labor. Ten days after the world war began he went to France and offered to fight against Prussian militarism. He joined Garibaldi's legion and was wounded in the Argonne fighting in December, 1914. Incapacitated, he returned to Italy, but reenlisted as an aviation observer after Caporetto. For many months he has been in D'Annunzio's famous escadrille, Bazzi is a first lieutenant.

Adelmo Fedrini has been active in the Italian labor movement since 1905 and as secretary of the Bologna Chamber of Labor. In 1911 he was imprisoned for his opposition to the Tripoli war. He volunteered at the beginning of the war and served 30 months, being promoted to a sergeant. He is now secretary of the Bologna transport cooperative.

Ettore Cuzzani is a resident of Bologna, a stone mason by trade. He has been for many years active in the unions of the building trades. He also served many months in prison for his activities in behalf of labor. He is now secretary of the Building and Construction Cooperative of Bologna and is also a member of the executive committee of the Italian Union of Labor.

Amilcare De Ambris is a brother of Alcide and a resident of Milan. He was secretary of many chambers of labor in the Emilia district. In 1911 he led the iron miners' strike and was imprisoned for a few months. In 1912 he became the secretary of the Milan Iron Workers Union. At the outbreak of the war he was closely associated with the famous Corridoni, the Italian labor leader, who did so much to bring Italy into the war and who was himself one of the war's first victims. De Ambris served in the marines and saw active service for three years. He is now a sergeant.

Silvano Fasulo is a labor journalist. He has been in the socialist movement since 1898. In that year he was sentenced by the military court for his socialist ideas. He has been editor of the well-known socialist newspaper Propaganda of Naples.

is provincial deputy and vice-mayor of Naples. At the beginning of the war he left the newspaper and volunteered in the Italian Army and was promoted to lieutenant. He was wounded in the battle of Gorizia. He is one of the political secretaries of the Italian Socialist Union.

Vico Fiaschi comes from Carrara. He was one of the first Social propagandists in his province. He has been for many months in prison for his political ideals. He has been the editor of the Socialistic newspaper La Battaglia and was a member of the communal board of Carrara. When war was declared he left the Socialist Party and served in the Italian Army.

LABOR PROBLEM IN THE READJUSTMENT

National City Company President of New York Urges Manufacturers to Keep Wages Above Those of Pre-War Times

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CLEVELAND, Ohio—The labor problem is characterized as the greatest problem of the readjustment period by C. E. Mitchell, president of the National City Company of New York City, a subsidiary of the National City Bank of that city, who recently addressed the Chamber of Commerce here. He predicted that the extremely high wages in the shipyards and other places where war work is carried on will not be paid when the country returns to peace conditions. He urged manufacturers, however, to organize industry so that workmen will earn more nearly what is being paid now than was paid in pre-war times.

"Just as there must be demobilization of the army, demobilization of industry and deflation of currency, there must be demobilization and deflation of labor, for it, too, has been mobilized and inflated during the war," he said. "It is neither sane, nor is it possibly economic, that wages such as have been paid in shipyards, running as high as \$200 a week, should be paid under peace conditions, when American industry is competing with the world."

"This is distinctly a time for cooperation. Manufacturers throughout this country certainly must try to so organize industry that labor will produce enough so that it may earn nearly what it is getting now than what it received in pre-war times. American farmers, and manufacturers as well, must endeavor, by use of specially adapted machinery, to produce in larger quantity, to the end that there may be more things produced per capita."

"Labor itself must strain toward heavier production. The only way to better conditions of labor or of capital is by making labor, as well as capital, more efficient and more productive to the end that there may be more of everything for everybody. When that is accomplished, nothing can prevent a wide distribution. It is essential, except as industry is to be checked, that the purchasing power of the masses be constantly increased, so that there shall not be an accumulation of products which cannot be distributed."

"If, then, our labor leader means to suggest that production shall be increased, and the cost thereof shall be efficiently kept at low levels by the application of modern machinery and American initiative that labor, though working at lower wages, may obtain the same advantages as it is enjoying under war wages, there can be no disagreement."

"It behooves the federal government, the states and the municipalities, because they are the only agencies which can afford to undertake uneconomic expenditure which redounds to the public good, to begin building construction and other public improvements which have been held in abeyance by the war. They should not delay action in the hope of being able to do the work cheaper by and by. The possibility of employment by such agencies will form a sponge for the absorption of surplus labor during the transition period and will keep labor supplied with the wants of life, at least, until peace prosperity can call them back to their trades."

NEW TELEPHONE RATES PROTESTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SPOKANE, Washington—The citizens of Spokane, Seattle and Tacoma, Washington, and Portland, Oregon, are up in arms against a proposed increase in telephone rates by the Pacific Coast Telephone Company, which are said to be unauthorized by local franchises, forbidden by supreme court decisions, but to have found simply in arbitrary action by the company, which endeavors to lead its patrons to believe the increased charge to be in some mysterious way associated with government control.

The company's franchise in Spokane expired several years ago, and the citizens voted not to renew it. The property and lines of a home automatic company were then purchased by the Pacific Coast Company, which continued operations under the home company franchise. This franchise permitted a charge of \$2 per month for an independent one-party telephone in residences. The Pacific Coast company, however, continued to charge its old rate of \$3 and \$3.50 for the one-party telephone. The matter was taken into the courts and a few months ago the supreme court of the State ruled that the company's charge was illegal; that it could only collect the rate provided for in the franchise under which it was operating—\$2 per month.

LABOR BUREAU IS NOW FINDING JOBS

First Attention Is Given to the Returning Soldiers and Sailors—Women's Division Very Active in Helping Workers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, New York—The original purpose of the United States Employment Bureau, that of recruiting labor to supply employers, has been quite reversed, for now the chief business is the recruiting of jobs for the unemployed, according to Miss Louise Odencrantz, director of the women's division of the bureau. "The chief concern at present is to take care of the soldiers and sailors who are returning home from abroad. Every organization in the State is being made use of to interest the public in its duty to the men in service, so that they will be given work which is worthy of their time. This bureau has 30 offices in New York City, and 20 throughout the State, and each of these offices has its own women's division," said Miss Odencrantz.

"The work in which women have been most generally employed has not been demobilizing as fast as that in which men are used," she continued. "The gas defense plant has been the most important and the only large plant in this vicinity to lay off a number of workers. Within the past three weeks this plant has laid off 6000 of its original 12,000 workers, or 50 per cent. This has resulted in a problem to be handled by the bureau. While some of these women have gone back to their former occupations, others have had to return home, because they were not immediately supplied with work which paid as well as their former positions. The Chamber of Commerce has been of great assistance in cooperating with the bureau in the work of placing these women workers."

"The chief interest of the bureau now is with the boys' who are returning in such large numbers; the problem of the men from the munitions plants practically taking care of itself so far," said a representative of the men's division. "Questionnaires which were sent to employers in peace and war industries have brought encouraging answers as to the prospects for future openings for men. In order to jog up answers from the unresponsive a flying squadron has been recently formed and sent out by the bureau to ask the employers individually what the situation is at the various plants. They have been interviewed over the telephone daily in order to collect enough answers, and all that have been received are encouraging."

"The bureau is a clearing house for information relative to labor. Employers and employees are put in touch with each other to their mutual benefit. The bureau in Washington is kept in touch with the labor conditions throughout the country by means of community labor boards in each state. New York has 14 of these and each board is composed of five members who keep in close touch with conditions in their neighborhood. All civic bodies are helping in the work of placing the returning men in places which are worthy. The idea of the bureau is to protect these men from accepting offers of work which is underpaid, simply because they have been taken something on short notice. The government wants them to go that they are returning where they left off or if possible, to an improved position, and employers must be made to realize that it is a privilege for them to take these boys back who, according to a new slogan of the country, will 'work as they have fought.'"

FARMERS TO UNITE EXISTING BUREAUX

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Illinois—Organization of a national association of farm bureaus to look after the interests of the farmers of the United States will be undertaken by the National Association of County Agricultural Agents, it was decided at a meeting of the association here. The organization is not intended to be political, but it will work for legislation deemed necessary for the farmers. The object of the national organization will be to bring about united action of the farmers on problems of importance.

In some of the states, county bureaus, and in some instances state bureaus, have been formed, but without a national organization these bureaus have not acted together, and therefore have not exerted the influence that the county agents believe they should have. The first efforts of the county agents will be to organize the various state bureaus and then take steps to bring them together nationally. County agents in discussing problems now before the farmers, were of the opinion that one of the greatest problems of the future is marketing.

METHOD OF SERVICE BOARD IS QUESTIONED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

TRENTON, New Jersey—A question that strikes directly at the practice of public service commissions in regulating fares has been raised before the New Jersey Court of Errors and Appeals in the litigation over the increased trolley fares allowed by the Public Utilities Commission of the State of New Jersey.

Counsel for those contending against the increase in the rate of fare contend that the board has no right to grant an increase in fare unless they shall have first determined by judicial inquiry upon competent evi-

dence and by a fair preponderance of proof the value of the property of the railroad company upon which it claims the right to earn a reasonable profit.

The determining factor in the recent allowance of increased fares was that public policy seemed to warrant it. It is maintained that an increase of fare is only allowable in those cases strictly defined by the statute and that those are questions of fact and not mere matters of judicial opinion as is the determination that public policy made a raise advisable.

It is the contention of the railroad company that the reasonableness of the rate does not hinge upon the value of its property but on the value of the service performed.

NEW LABOR PARTY MOVEMENT STARTS

Illinois State Federation Indorses Plan of Chicago Leaders After a Warm Debate in Which the Socialists Take a Part

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

BLOOMINGTON, Illinois—A new independent labor party came into existence here on Tuesday when the State Federation of Labor indorses a movement inaugurated by the Chicago Federation of Labor. A portion of the morning and all of the afternoon session of that convention were devoted to discussion. At times five to six delegates attempted to get the floor and express views for or against the proposition.

Several leading socialists of the State argued against the proposed new party, asserting that a mistake would be made in ignoring socialism, which they declared would furnish the only safe harbor for the labor movement and for launching a new organization. Others took the view that socialism had been tried and had been found unsuccessful in its efforts to get anything beneficial to the wage earner. It was also asserted that the Republicans and Democrats could not be depended upon to carry out desired labor legislation, their leaders being strong in making pre-election promises, but weak in fulfilling them afterwards.

John J. Walker, president of the State Federation, made the concluding talk of the afternoon upon the question. He said that he had been unable to bring socialists and labor leaders together. As a result he had reached the conclusion that the time had arrived for an independent labor party. President Walker's support swept away most of the opposition. After a score of speakers had been heard, the question was submitted to a vote and was adopted almost unanimously.

The morning session was largely devoted to discussion of the Thomas Mooney case. J. E. Clementine of Denver, Colorado, leader in the Mooney national defense movement, urged contributions to help finance a campaign to secure Mooney's freedom.

UNITED STATES LABOR PARTY IDEA

New York Central Federated Union to Discuss Plan for Organizing Along British Lines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, New York—The plan to form a labor party in the United States, patterned after the lines of the British Labor Party, will be discussed at a meeting, late this week, of the Central Federated Union, whose reconstruction committee has reported in favor of it, as being the most efficient means by which the committee's program can be put into effect.

Although Chester M. Wright of the American Alliance for Labor and Democracy has announced his opinion that the movement for independent political action by labor will not gain much headway, the subject was a leading topic of discussion at the Central Federated Union's meeting last week, and one speaker declared: "It looks to me as if you have thrown off the yoke that has been around the neck of the American labor movement."

It has been pointed out that an attempt was made in the late nineties to form a labor party, and it is said that the Republicans captured the movement at that time. Those who urge organization of an independent party now assert that it would be absolutely free of all other parties, and would stand for the rights of labor alone.

Some believe that the party should include only union labor organizations, while others insist that it should be broad enough to include the National Party, the Farmers Non-Partisan League, the Socialist Party and other organizations which aim to attain labor's ideals.

These latter point out that the terms of reconstruction are not solely trade union problems, but social problems having their basis in the foundation of the new world, as a speaker before the C. F. U. described it, "now being built upon the ruins of the old industrial system." They declare that there is growing within the nation a greater nation, which produces the wealth of the world, and needs not only political democracy, but also knows that political democracy is meaningless without industrial democracy.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Belgium was given another credit of \$12,000,000 by the Treasury on Tuesday, making her total loans from the United States \$210,120,000, and the total of the Allies' loans \$8,196,576,666.

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For men returning from Army or Navy Service and for all others who may wish to complete a year's college or school work this academic year

I. The College of Liberal Arts. Students may enroll December 30, and by continuing through the Summer Session, complete a collegiate year. W. M. Warren, Dean, 688 Boylston Street.

II. The College of Business Administration. Students may enroll December 30 and by intensive work in special sections and in regular classes may complete the year's work by Commencement in June. Everett W. Lord, Dean, 625 Boylston Street.

III. The Summer Session. The "Summer School" loses its character as a distinct unit and becomes a part of the regular school year. It will cover the work of a half semester of the full year curriculum and will be taught by the regular faculty. By attending this Summer Session and the three full academic years, one may complete the regular college course in three years. A. H. Rice, Chairman, 688 Boylston Street.

IV. The Extension Courses for teachers will continue per announced schedule. By combining credit earned in these courses with those that may be earned in the Summer Session the time for securing a degree may be greatly

shortened. A. H. Rice, Chairman, 688 Boylston Street.

V. The School of Law. By arrangement, with the Massachusetts Bar Examiners soldiers and sailors who enroll before December 15 and carry satisfactory work to the end of the school year in June will be credited with one year's study of law. To aid such intensive work in special sections and in regular classes will be provided. Homer Albers, Dean, 11 Ashburton Place.

VI. The Graduate School. Schedule not changed. A. W. Weyss, Chairman, 688 Boylston Street.

VII. The School of Education is now in its first year with 134 students enrolled. Those who enrolled in October will complete a full year's work in June. Others enrolling December 30 and remaining through the Summer Session may complete a full school year. A. H. Wilde, Chairman, 525 Boylston Street.

N. B.—Reasonable credit will be allowed for war and navy service, to be determined by the character of the service, the records presented, and the course of study which the candidate undertakes.

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CREDIT GIVEN TO SHIPYARD MEN

Success of Emergency Fleet Program Due to Support of Workers, Says Charles M. Schwab

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, New York—Charles M. Schwab, who was recently made an honorary member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, declared in his speech of acceptance that all credit for the success of the program of the Emergency Fleet Corporation should go, not to Washington nor anywhere else, but to the workmen in the shipyards, and paid tribute to the hearty cooperation which he had received from those men.

"It has been a great pleasure for me to supervise the building of ships to get our boys 'over there,' but now it is a greater pleasure to build ships and equip them to bring them back," he said. "Reconstruction problems are occupying every moment of my time, and I have asked the President to allow me to return to the great organization which I control, that I may serve the nation there."

Speaking of the enthusiastic and unparalleled support of labor in the work, he said: "Before the war our greatest annual record in shipbuilding had been about 400,000 deadweight tons. Our construction in November was about 500,000 tons, and our total for the year 1918 will be between 3,500,000 and 4,000,000 tons actually in service."

RETAIL MEN TO ORGANIZE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

NASHVILLE, Tennessee—Retail merchants of Tennessee are planning to merge their local retail merchants' associations into a large state organization, with headquarters at Nashville, where a lobbyist will be maintained to propose legislation in the interest of the retail merchandise business in this State.

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THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

The St. Lawrence—
River of Indians

"The river of Indians," men might well call me—not that there are many savages nowadays along my shores," began the mighty St. Lawrence, pausing a moment before swirling its waters free from those of Lake Ontario and starting on its long journey to the sea. "But, amidst the historic scenes which have taken place on my shores, Indians have always had a conspicuous part to play. Long, long ago, before the first French explorers came, the Indians owned this whole vast country of Canada; their villages, clusters of little sharp-peaked tents, crowned the bluffs or scattered over the low land by the water. You see, they had no horses or carriages or beasts of burden of any sort; so they had to move about altogether by water. Canoes glided down the lakes and streams of Canada, heaped high with the costly furs or crowded with the dark-skinned men themselves, perhaps with their chief in the midst, marked out from the rest by his red blanket, such a vivid spot of color against my dim blue or steel gray waves. Then, too, the savages liked paddling their big war canoes along with my current; it was easy going and no trail was ever left, to warn enemies of which way they had taken. Oh, in those old days I was very important; but, for that matter, I am yet. Would you like to travel along with me, to the sea? There is much to be seen and heard along the way. You won't mind being tossed about a bit when we come to the cataracts. All you have to do is to cling fast and lie low; I'll do you no harm. It's only a little frolic I'm having; no river of spirit should be well-behaved and sedate throughout its whole course.

"Measured from my farthest distant source, I journey over about 2000 miles," continued the river, holding its great noisy waves back from too much booming, for otherwise its voice could hardly be heard. "However, men usually measure my length

which crown the heights. These forts and the domes and spires, amid the green foliage of the trees, loom up above the edge of the river; but it doesn't often have time to enjoy the view of Ft. Frontenac, because of its fretting at the hosts of little vessels there riding at anchor or churning and puffing about, emitting shrill toots which quite muffle the voice of the river's waves.

"Now we shall have peace for a time," the careworn river went on, issuing at last from between the docks and bridges of the town. "All through the Thousand Islands here we can just enjoy ourselves and store up courage for later trials at Montreal and Quebec; words fall me to describe their crowding, but you shall see for yourself soon enough. These islands are my particular pride. Just tell me, pray, if you ever heard of another river which could boast of 1000 islands (there are really 1692, I assure you, though men have proved themselves very poor at counting) in only 50 miles of territory? Such variety as the islands have, too. Do you see how some of them are very tiny, barely disturbing the ripple of my waters, while others are large and covered with trees and fields and farms, hotels, bathhouses and elegant country houses? People come here for their playtime; how they sail and bathe and fish and frolic, racing up and down in their motor launches, with flags gayly flying. I enjoy it just as well as they. Then, too, I

ings and swishings and churning of foaming waters as few river routes afford to passengers.

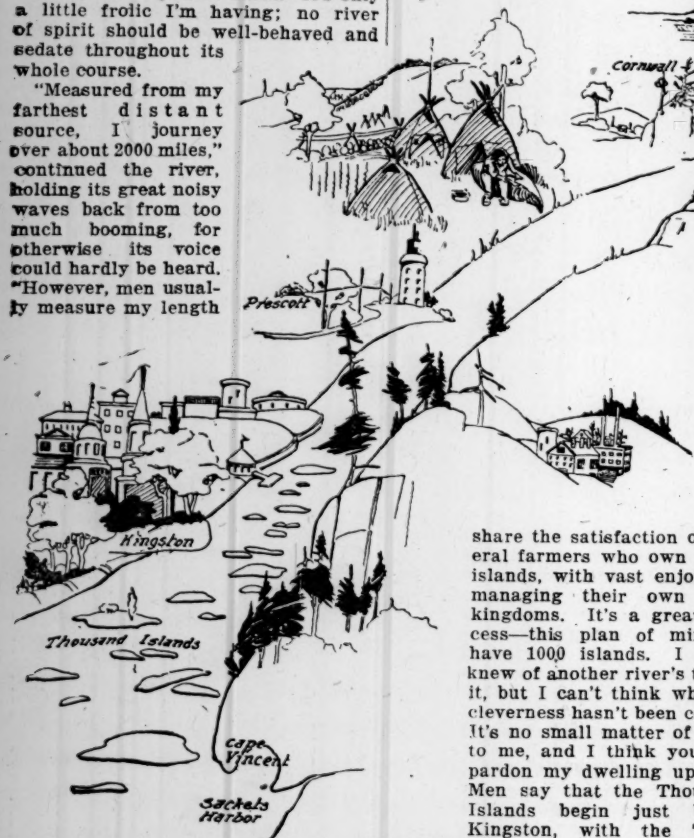
"In all I descend 50 feet," laughed the river, as it paused for a little time between the Long Sault rapids, with their especially heavy swells, and the "Cellar," roughest of all. "You don't realize you're going down, per-haps, because you are being tossed about so; I don't give you time to think of anything. The savages were used enough to the rapids; they knew just how to shoot them in their long, slender canoes, with their skill at steering; but it was long before many white men cared to try it. They have been foolishly afraid of me; why, they've even built canals around some of the rapids, not fancying what some one called my 'white tumult of rushing waters.' I remember when Dickens, your celebrated English writer, made the trip in 1842, even he traveled around my wildest rapids by stage-coach. Just you think what joy he missed! He was impressed, though, by the 'gigantic' rafts which he saw; of course they were only great bundles of lumber which I was

the hatchet in a deep hole, and over the hole I place a rock, and over the rock I turn a river, that the hatchet may never be dug up again."

In the later history of Montreal there were numerous attempts by the British to capture the place from the French; by 1760, the British were strong in Canada, and it was in that year that their forces succeeded in taking Montreal. At home the French made light of this event, one great lady having declared that at last "the King will be able to sleep peacefully," and Voltaire, having announced, with a none too accurate idea of the truth, that Canada was "covered with snow and ice for eight months of the year, and inhabited by barbarians, bears and beavers." But the old French families, many of them, refused to live under any rule

know about that. I think Quebec is just itself—very French and quaint, having an upper and a lower town, the glorious Château Frontenac, there on the cliff, and such funny little carriages on its wharves, called calèches. Look for yourself again, though you may be able to hear me speak at times. Quebec is not half as wretchedly noisy a port as Montreal, and I don't mind it much."

Samuel de Champlain, of



only from the lake to the gulf; even then it is quite far enough for one river to travel—700 miles.

They tell wonderful tales of how much water I carry into the sea and what a vast portion of North America I drain. I do not know or care about these things; figures mean little to me. I do my duty, that's all. If I am of service to man, I just regard that as my 'bit,' floating his steamers, draining his land and affording him some fine scenery to look at, as I go along. To be just to myself, I will say that men have always seemed fond of me—savages and white men alike; always they sailed over my waters and built their villages on my shores. In that way, I came to witness much of the history of Canada. Here we go out of the lake; it's high time we narrowed our ways and set about the business of getting on toward the sea. Here's the town of Kingston—a pleasant enough place. Excuse me if I don't talk much until we have passed Kingston by; all the sailing vessels, the smaller craft and the numerous fishermen stir up my waters mightily and distract my attention. You can look about for yourself."

This town of Kingston, on the Canadian side of the river, at the place where it leaves Lake Ontario, and near the famous Thousand Islands, is the most thriving town on the river, above Montreal. Once, however, it was only a trading post, almost lost amid the vast wilderness of forests and wild beasts and Indians. To it came Count Frontenac, in 1673, and built a wooden blockhouse to protect his fur trade with the Northwest. He came himself from Montreal to see the work well under way, he and his men approaching in a great number of canoes and a couple of large flatboats, some of them being painted with huge and brilliant devices in reds and blues in order to awe the savages into submission. Later, the place came under the direction of La Salle, another famous French explorer, who kept up the fort and established an Indian colony here, but was not content to remain himself, wishing to explore further, even to the wilds of the Mississippi Valley. But Kingston grew and grew, in spite of La Salle's indifference, and now it is sometimes called "the West Point of Canada," on account of its gray forts and towers

share the satisfaction of several farmers who own whole islands, with vast enjoyment managing their own little kingdoms. It's a great success—this plan of mine to have 1000 islands. I never knew of another river's trying it, but I can't think why my cleverness hasn't been copied. It's no small matter of pride to me, and I think you will pardon my dwelling upon it. Men say that the Thousand Islands begin just below Kingston, with the Three Brothers Islands, and end at Brockville with the Three Sisters; but that's probably only a little conceit of men, who think they should name everything. Names matter very little; the islands themselves are the things that count."

Here the river so chuckled at its own wit and workmanship that its whole body shook with mirth; dozens of tiny men on its waters began to row quickly for the shore, and motor boats went chug-chugging toward the floating wharves, not in the least understanding what could have come over the conduct of a river usually so well-behaved. But the river gave no heed, sobbing down only after a time and flowing in and out among the park-like islands, the bright flowers, green lawns, villas and camps, itself clear and sparkling in the bright sunshine of noonday. Very likely a less unselfish river might have resented men coming and so completely taking possession of its prettiest islands, as a summer's toy; but the St. Lawrence minds not what happens, so long as it is serving man's pleasure or need. On it went past some wild islands, bristling with firs and pines and great jutting gray rocks; here pointing out Carlton Island, where was a favorite meeting place for Indian councils of war, there pausing a moment by Station Island, believed to have been the setting for the final scene in Cooper's "The Pathfinder." Brockville was next reached, with its bold ledge of rock, where, until late years, there were visible some Indian paintings; 50 feet high above the river looms this shelving rock. Then Prescott was sighted, where the rapids begin and the lake steamers come to a stop. Then, having just passed most calmly under the old stout, stone-walled blockhouse on the heights at Prescott and seen the lake steamers safely turned about and headed back toward the lake, the St. Lawrence suddenly gave over all decorum and began to cut up the most extraordinary capers. "The Gallies and the Rapids du Plat," it gurgled over its shoulder. "Here's where we have a taste of freedom. Show you what an energetic river can do. Whew! Look out that the spray doesn't dash in your face! Hold tight! Here we go!" And they did; churns and swells and whirlpools and rapids, sometimes more violent than at other times, always turning the once placid waters into eddies of whitecaps and spray, extend over nine miles of the river. Steamers are carried down by the force of the current; all they can do is to grit their teeth and hold tight, so to speak, for down they go, experiencing such shakings and joltings, hearing such rush-

floating down for men. But your Dickens didn't understand and, because of the houses which the lumbermen had built on the rafts and because of the flag masts and the other things, he said that the rafts looked like 'nautical streets.' He admired them, but he favored the stage-coach instead of the water route. Very poor taste, say I. But at last men began to find out that steamboats could venture down the whole distance of the rapids; the Ontario did it first in 1840, piloted by two old Indians whose courage was good. Since that, only the plodding, slow freight steamers take the canal route around the Long Sault rapids. Here's Cornwall, a bustling manufacturing place, not half so sweet as that Indian village a few miles back. Did you see its stone church, its little clustering huts, and its great cultivated fields—potatoes, corn, stacks of orange pumpkins? A fine sight, I call it. Now hold tight again while we swirl through the Coteau, the Cedar, the Split Rock, and Cascade rapids. There I have almost my last fling of wildness before I plunge into Lake St. Louis. Isn't it jolly? Haven't you enjoyed the frolic?"

All at once the river became quiet enough to suit the most timid tourist. So wide was it that men have called it a lake; but, presently, it narrowed again and flowed on south until it came to Lachine and here, surprisingly enough, are more rapids, just as though the river had forgotten it was on its good behavior again. La Salle knew this spot, for he returned to it, after his unsuccessful trip to reach China by way of the Mississippi River. "He thought he would get to China that way," sneered the river. "Men know so little. He never got farther than Louisville, Kentucky—not exactly China, that! So, when he came back here, some one named this place 'La Chine.' You can understand that, can't you, even if you haven't studied much French? Champlain went down these rapids in 1611, with two Indians, in their little, quivering, birch-bark canoe. He was a bold old explorer for you. Now, again, you'll have to look and recall for yourself, for we are coming to Montreal, great, smoky, noisy place. It takes all my attention to make my way through the river traffic, without having to entertain and instruct passengers. You'll see me again later on. Good-by."

There's so much to remember about Montreal that it is difficult to find a beginning. It has always been a most important situation, the gateway to the Indian country of the West and North. Both the explorers Cartier and Champlain came there to establish settlements; but the town grew so slowly that, even in 1642, it was little more than a trading post, open half the year. Then came 40 men and 40 women, under Maisonneuve, to make a home there, bringing with them brave dogs which they trained to give them warning against the approach of savages. There was a fort, a big stone windmill, a few palisades; everything beyond was bare fields, covered with blackened tree stumps, the settlers' poor crops struggling up between, and then vast green woodland, with Mt. Royal looming beyond all. Strange ceremonies with the Indians played an important part in the experiences of the settlers. Once, it is reported, Frontenac, who was then Governor of New France, at the opening of a fur market with the Indians, grasped one of their hatchets, hurled it about in a circle, and sang a true Indian war song; all the followers did likewise, to the great joy of the natives. Frontenac seems to have known just how to please the Indians; for upon one occasion, when a peace had just been made, he declared: "I bury

but the French one, and so betook themselves to the homeland. It is only comparatively lately that Montreal has become one of the great Canadian cities, with a widened river channel, so that seagoing vessels now reach its piers. Doubtless, if the voice of the river had not been muffled at this busy point of its course, it would have said that it is proud to have been able to make Montreal a port. The city is on an island, named Montreal also, and the greater part of the river flows south of it. From the river to the steep and wooded slopes of Mt. Royal, the modern city spreads, a dense and dingy mass of steeples, roofs and chimneys. High above the stream, the old Château de Ramezay, built by a governor of Montreal in 1702, stands out as a landmark second only to Mt. Royal itself; its turrets, thick walls and old guarding cannon may be seen from afar, just as may the great Victoria Bridge, with its 25 spans and crisscrossing of enormous steel beams.

"Did you notice where the waters of the Ottawa River join mine?" inquired the St. Lawrence, emerging now from the city into the calm of wide-stretching apple orchards, smooth pastures, hayfields, and plantations of vegetables, fruits, corn and oats. Elms and Lombardy poplars here make the banks of the river picturesque, and behind them are solid, comfortable French farmhouses, fearlessly built close to the water. "You see, I almost never flood my banks," remarked the river; "I'm really a most well-behaved river. If I do enjoy a few antics, I'm a peaceable citizen, for back there before we passed the island of Montreal, where the Ottawa joins my path, I am content to let this river keep its own brown tint. For myself, I've always insisted upon my clear green color, but the Ottawa, being a great river too, and having a big and beautiful city on its banks, has a right to its own preference. You can see for yourself the curious streaks in me, just about here, where the brown waters and the clear green race along side by side. Of course I win out in the long run, but that's only fair."

From Montreal, on to the sea the St. Lawrence flows widely and serenely. Halfway to Quebec it even broadens into what is called another lake—Lake St. Peter—beyond which the waters are found to be as salt as in the sea. "Here are two more of my tributaries," cried the river, joyfully halting the arrival of his friends, the Richelieu and the St. Francis, good fellows both. In the pioneer days, they were important pathways between Canada and New England. At first, they were war trails for the Indians, then war trails for the French and the English, who were not then as good friends as they are now. By following the Richelieu, you can get into Lake Champlain and along Otter Creek and Black River into New England. Here's the town of Sherbrooke, and a nice view I have of it—tapering spires, pretty vine-covered houses and green hillsides. Sherbrooke's the city of fairs and, when they are going on, my passage through here is gay enough, what with the people racing and boating and fishing, buying and selling. There are bothersome factories and warehouses, but I manage to forget them soon in my sight of the pleasant farm lands. Sometimes the logs, that the St. Francis River brings down at its floodtime, clog my waters hereabouts; and the people come out in boats, run great spikes into the battered logs and tow them to shore for splitting and sawing up. But nowadays the sawmills take most of the wood, as I carry it past. Now we are nearly at Quebec; look ahead as far as you can and you will soon see the great bluff on which the upper town is built. A very fine place, Quebec. I'm proud that I own it, for it is—unlike any other Canadian city—more foreign, people tell me, though I don't

course, founded Quebec, and among the river's memories is one of the two little ships, brought over from France by this explorer, sailing slowly and cautiously up the river, penetrating even as far as Montreal. Later by five years, they returned, this time anchoring off the rock of Quebec, whence there had by this time disappeared all traces of the early settlement and Indian village established by Cartier. Under Champlain, his men felled the trees and built, on the low land, near the river and below the rock, a few rude buildings and a strong wall, with a moat. How the winds blew over the ice and snow of winter; how the wolves howled at night; how many times were the settlers forced to make a rush for the protection of the fort, because of the stealthy approach of unfriendly Indians. The great ice cakes were so strong in the river that often canoes would be dashed to pieces when caught between them, their occupants escaping to land over the broken slabs of slippery ice. Like Montreal, Quebec grew slowly and likewise was subject to frequent attack by the British, during the war in Europe between the British and the French, and when the British did not attack, the Indians did. Still the place grew, new colonists often arriving from the homeland.

"One of the most famous events that I can recall as taking place here," murmured the river, just audible above the puffing of engines and the swish of ferryboats, "was the night on which Wolfe took Quebec from the French, then on the heights above the lower town and the château. I saw something of the battle myself, when I wasn't too distracted by the crowding of vessels loaded with fireworks and bombs and men to scale the sheer cliff walls. It was dazzling, what with the lights of bombs flashing and the cannon thundering. It was 10 miles up farther that a landing was finally made by Wolfe's men, just where there is a little ravine, on the strand, at the foot of the heights. I had a glimpse of the troops scrambling up the cliff, but I couldn't see the battle; and I was thankful of that. To hear it was enough. What matters it who owns a place? Is something that I am always asking myself. Why will men go through so much, in order just to own land? It doesn't change any, does it, no matter how many different countries it may belong to? As a matter of fact, I still think it belongs to me as much as to any of them. But, of course, you remember from your history books that Wolfe was victorious and the city went over into British hands. All the same, many of the people still neither speak nor understand English, and the city, from all I can see of it, is as French as you please. It has had an eventful history; I'd convince you of that, if only there was time for me to tell you all my memories. But what do we care, more than that here is a unique place, with its old wall fortifications and gates, its old citadel on top of the cliff, its stately Dufferin Terrace, from which people profess much to admire the view of my waters, its odd, narrow, crowded streets of the lower town. That's enough for me, and I love to pass by the place. Its old name was Cape Diamond, you know, on account of the quartz crystals found by the Frenchmen in the rock. When they saw it, they cried: 'Quebec!' or 'What a beak!' and so its name has remained. I've heard some question the truth of that happening; but you can take it from me that it's as likely a reason as any other."

On flowed the river, past the Breakneck Stairs—164 of them, passing up by Dufferin Terrace and on to the cliff; past the tipy old houses by the river, and the stupendous great Quebec Railway Bridge; on to Cap Rouge, a pretty little place at the opening of a deep gien. The river seemed to be hurrying a bit, on its way, and many things were passed quickly by—the island where Cartier rejoiced to find the wild grapes growing, the dainty Falls of Montmorency, set back from the river in a niche rounded out of the northern shore, on past much fine scenery all the way to the mouth of the Saguenay River, up which tourist steamers constantly make their way, delighting the scenery-loving travel-



the holidays began, she didn't expect to have any peace at all. She was helping in lots of war things, and she couldn't get servants for love or money, and she was always meeting trains and writing letters and making things for the soldiers, till I longed just to whisper

to her: 'Why ever do you try to do more things than you can manage?' Only I knew it wasn't my business, and perhaps she simply had to, and wanted to help all she could, too. I couldn't help just feeling grateful that I knew, at any rate, that Mother and Dad were looking forward to having us all home for the holidays. And just then those soldiers got into the carriage and I forgot all about what she had been saying. It wasn't till we arrived, and saw Dick and Comet on the platform alone, that I suddenly remembered what that lady had said; and I thought how awful it would be if our coming home ever were to become a burden to Mum and Dad, instead of a joy."

Here Joan broke in with an indignant: "Of course, it couldn't. They always love to have us home." "Yes, I know," added Rachel, quickly. "They love us far too much to think of anything else. Only, I do believe that Mother's every bit as busy as that other lady in the train, and I think the whole thing depends on the children. Naturally, there's more to do when we're at home, and now they are doing without a maid, so as to save for war bonds, and Mother helps such a lot at the Prisoners of War Bureau. I'm sure we've got to turn to and see if we can't make everything easier and nicer, just because we are at home, instead of the opposite, like those other children."

"I believe you're quite right, Rachel, only I'm afraid it never occurred to me," said Dick. "Tell us what you propose to do. I'm sure we're all keen to hear it."

"Well, I've been thinking it out, and what do you say to our forming a Jolly Holidays Committee? One of us will be president, another secretary, another treasurer (if there are any funds to treasure), and Comet can be just one of the committee to make up the proper number, which, I believe, is called a quorum. And we will have an agenda and pass resolutions—and keep them. And we'll see if we can't make these very happiest holidays the household has ever known."

"Fine!" cried Dick, jumping up and clapping his hands. At which Comet got up excitedly and barked his approval, while Joan said admiringly: "Rachel, you're a trump! Now, let's arrange what we are going to do." "We must form the committee at once and get to work," said Rachel. "Shall I be chairman, as it's my idea and I'm in the armchair anyhow?" she added, laughing. "Joan could be secretary, because she writes so neatly, and Dick treasurer, because he came out top of his form in arithmetic, and—"

"And Comet is quorum," added Dick. "You'll have to explain to him what he has to do."

The parts having been duly apportioned, the committee meeting began. But what it accomplished is another story.

Sparrows' Nests in
a Ship

A large tramp steamer had been towed into a northeast coast port for repairs. After having discharged her cargo of grain, she was placed in a dry dock, situated in the middle of a large ship-repairing establishment, with all the usual accompaniment of noise from pneumatic hammers, steam whistles, shouting of men, and other noises common to all such works. The grain, of which there was always a good deal left about after the holds are swept up, attracted the sparrows in large numbers, and, as if guided by instinct, they commenced to build nests in various parts of the ship. Undeterred by the noise or by the constant going and coming of the workmen, they reared their broods before the repairs were completed, and the vessel sailed. This is believed to be a unique case for, although the sparrow is a bold bird, it needed some pluck to undertake home building in such circumstances. The workmen admired the pluck of these boisterous, cheeky birds, and watched the proceedings to the flight of the young birds with great interest.

My Platform

When I'm elected President (And, anyhow, I may be) I'll add a doll and Teddy bear To every infant baby. And each little puppy shall have a little bone And each furry kitten a saucer of its own. . . . There shan't be any nuisances—Like school examinations. I'll add a dozen holidays And double all vacations. And each little hero shall have a sword to wear. And every little maid shall have a ribbon in her hair.

—Arthur Guiterman.

THE HOME FORUM



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Baker's Splendid Cone, Washington

From almost any point in the Gulf of Georgia, that fascinating and island-strewn strip of sea lying between Vancouver Island and the mainland of British Columbia and the mouth of Puget Sound, one sees Mt. Baker. Indeed, from far out at sea, when entering into the Straits of San Juan de Fuca, by Cape Flattery, one picks up Baker's splendid cone floating above the horizon's cloud banks in an ethereal, rose-fushed and far beauty, and carries it in sight all the way up the straits and round the corner southward into Puget Sound, or north-

ward up the gulf across the mouth of the Fraser River. Down the greater length of Puget Sound it dominates the eastern horizon in quiet splendor, most greatly so, perhaps, across Bellingham Bay, giving way, as one approaches Seattle, to Mt. Rainier.

Kulshan, to give Baker its far more poetic Indian name, is seen at its best perhaps, from among the islands of the gulf. What a number of them there are, and what names they have, awaking what memories of calmly opalescent seas, and kelp beds, amber green and gold in the sun, slowly swinging with the tide, and the long-drawn blue bulk of distant hills, of islands beyond islands, concealing between them solitarily lovely marine byways. Kulshan's blue and gold, rose and violet splendor crowns it all, fading slowly into the dying afterglow of summer evenings, when with the passing of the last lights the phosphorescence in the summer sea marks the slow advance of the easy tide with a rhythmic running line of blue fire along the sleeping beaches.

The Macaulay Family

"Education in the Macaulay family was not on system. Of what are ordinarily called accomplishments the daughters had but few, and Hannah fewest of any." Sir G. O. Trevelyan writes in his work on Macaulay, "but ever since she could remember anything, she had enjoyed the run of a good standard library, and had been allowed to read at her own time, and according to her own fancy. There were two traits in her nature which were seldom united in the same person: a vivid practical interest in the realities which surrounded her, joined with the power of passing at will into a world of literature and romance in which she found herself entirely at home. The feeling with which Macaulay and his sister regarded books differed from that of other people in kind rather than in degree. When they were discussing together about a work of history or biography, a bystander would have supposed that they had lived in the times of which the author treated, and had a personal acquaintance with every human being who was mentioned in his pages. Pepsy, Addison, Horace Walpole, Dr. Johnson, Madame de Genlis, the Duc de St. Simon, and the several societies in which those worthies moved, excited in their minds precisely the same sort of concern, and gave matter for discussions of exactly the same type, as most people bestow upon the proceedings of their own contemporaries. The past was to them as the present, and the fictitious as the actual. The older novels, which had been the food of their early years, had become part of themselves to such an extent that, in speaking to each other, they frequently employed sentences from dialogues in those novels to express the idea, or even the business, of the moment. On matters of the street or of the household they would use the very language of Mrs. Elton and Mrs. Venet, Mr. Woodhouse, Mr. Collins, and John Thorpe, and the other intimate actors on Jane Austen's unpretending stage; while they would debate the love affairs and the social relations of their own circle in a series of quotations from Sir Charles Grandison or Evelina.

"The effect was at times nothing less than bewildering. When Lady Trevelyan married, her husband, whose reading had lain anywhere rather than among the circulating libraries, used at first to wonder who the extraordinary people could be with whom his wife and his brother-in-law appeared to have lived. This style of thought and conversation had for young minds a singular and not unhealthy fascination. Lady Trevelyan's children were brought up among

books (to use the homely simile of an American author), as a stable-boy among horses. The shelves of the library, instead of frowning on us as we played and talked, seemed alive with kindly and familiar faces."

"Macaulay thought it probable that he could re-write Sir Charles Grandison from memory, and certainly he might have done so with his sister's help."

"The fun that went on in Great Ormond Street was of a jovial, and sometimes uproarious, description. Even when the family was by itself, the school room and the drawing room were full of young people; and friends and cousins flocked in numbers to a resort where so much merriment was perpetually on foot. There were seasons during the school holidays when the house overflowed with noise and frolic from morning to night; and Macaulay, who at any period of his life could literally spend whole days in playing with children, was master of the innocent revels. Games of hide-and-seek, that lasted for hours, with shouting and the blowing of horns up and down the stairs and through every room, were varied by ballads, which, like the Scalds of old, he composed during the act of recitation, while the others struck in with the chorus. He had no notion whatever of music, but an infallible ear for rhythm. His knack of improvisation he at all times exercised freely. The verses which he thus produced, and which he invariably attributed to an anonymous author, whom he styled 'The Judicious Poet,' were exclusively for home consumption.

"He did not play upon words as a habit nor did he interlard his talk with far-fetched or overstrained witticisms. His humor, like his rhetoric, was full of force and substance, and arose naturally from the complexion of the conversation or the circumstance of the moment. But when alone with his sisters, and in after years, with his nieces, he was fond of setting himself deliberately to manufacture conceits resembling those on the heroes of the Trojan War which have been thought worthy of publication in the collected works of Swift. When walking in London he would undertake to give some droll turn to the name of every shopkeeper in the street and, when traveling, to the name of every station along the line. At home he would run through the countries of Europe, the States of the Union, the chief cities of our Indian Empire, the provinces of France, the Prime Ministers of England, or the chief writers or artists of any given country; striking off names, admirable, endurable, and execrable, but all irresistibly laughable, which followed each other in showers like sparks from flint.

"Capping verses was a game of which he never tired. 'In the spring of 1829,' says his cousin, Mrs. Conybeare, 'we were staying in Ormond Street. My chief recollection of my uncle during that visit is on the evenings when we cupped verses. All the family were quick at it, but his astounding memory made him super-eminent. When the time came for him to be off to bed at his chambers, he would rush out of the room after uttering some long-sought line, and would be pursued to the top of the stairs by one of the others who had contrived to recall a verse which served the purpose, in order that he might not leave the house victorious; but he, with the hall-door open in his hand, would shriek back a crowning effort, and go off triumphant."

Nor Rash Nor Diffident

Let us appear nor rash nor diffident; Immoderate valor swells into a fault; And fear, admitted into public councils, Betrays like treason.

—Addison, in "Cato."

Hamlet-Bells Are the Sweetest

"With mimicry, with praises, with echoes, or with answers, the poets have all but outdone the bells. The inarticulate bell has found too much interpretation, too many rhymes professing to close with her inaccessible utterance, and to agree with her remote tongue. The bell, like the bird, is a musician pestered with literature."

"To the bell, moreover, men do actual violence. You cannot shake together a nightingale's notes, or strike or drive them into haste, nor can you make a lark toll for you with intervals to suit your turn, whereas wedding-bells are compelled to seem gay by mere movement and hustling."

"Of all unfamiliar bells, those which seem to hold the memory most surely after but one hearing are bells of an unseen cathedral of France when one has arrived by night; they are no more to be forgotten than the bells in 'Paradise Lost.' They mingle with the sounds of feet in unknown streets; they are the voices of an unknown tower; they are loud in their own language. The spirit of place, which is to be seen in the shapes of the fields and the manner of the crops, to be felt in a prevailing wind, breathed in the breath of the earth, overheard in a far street-cry or in the tinkle of some blacksmith, calls out and peals in the cathedral bells. It speaks its local tongue remotely, steadfastly, largely, clamorously, loudly, and greatly by these voices; you hear the sound in its dignity, and you know how familiar, how childlike, how lifelong it is in the ears of the people. The bells are strange, and you know how homely they must be. Their utterances are, as it were, the classics of a dialect."

"If, especially in England, we make rough and reluctant bells go in gay measures, when we whip them to run down the scale to ring in a wedding—bells that would step to quite another and a less agile march with a better grace—there are bellfries that hold far sweeter companies. If there is no music within Italian churches, there is a most curious local immemorial music in many a campanile on the heights. Their way is for the ringers to play a tune on the festivals, and the tunes are not hymn tunes or popular melodies, but proper bell-tunes, made for bells. Doubtless they were made in times better versed than ours in the subdivisions of the arts, and better able to understand the strength that lies ready in the mere little submission to the means of a little art, and to the limits—nay, the very embarrassments—of those means. If it were but possible to give here a real bell-tune—which cannot be, for those melodies are rather long—the reader would understand how some village musician of the past used his narrow means as a composer for the bells, with what freshness, completeness, significance, fancy, and what effect of liberty.

"These hamlet-bells are the sweetest, as to their own voices, in the world. When I speak of their antiquity I use the word relatively. The bellfries are no older than the Fifteenth or Sixteenth Century, the time when Italy seems to have been generally rebuilt. But, needless to say, this is antiquity for music, especially in Italy. At that time they must have had foundries for bells of tender voices, and pure, warm, light, and golden throats, precisely tuned. The bounds of Theseus had not a more just scale, tuned in a peal, than a

North Italian belfry holds in leash. But it does not send them out in a mere scale, it touches them in the order of the game of a charming melody. Of all cheerful sounds made by man this is by far the most light-hearted. You do not hear it from the great churches. Giotto's colored tower in Florence, that carries the bells for Santa Maria del Fiore and Brunelleschi's dome, does not ring more than four contralto notes, tuned with sweetness, depth, and dignity, and swinging one musical phrase which softly fills the country.

The village belfry it is that grows so fantastic and has such delicate bells. Obviously, it stands alone with its own village, and can therefore hear its own tune from beginning to end. There are no other bells in earshot. Other such dove-cote-doors are suddenly set open to the clouds, on a festa morning, to let fly those soft-voiced notes, but the nearest is behind one of many mountains, and our local tune is uninterrupted. Doubtless this is why the little, secluded, sequestered art of composing melodies for bells—charming division of an art, having its own ends and means, and keeping its own wings for unfolding by law—dwells in these solitary places. No tunes in a town would get this hearing, or would be made clear to the end of their frolic amid such a wide and lofty silence."

Leonardo's Discoveries

"Until all Leonardo's manuscripts have been printed, the full extent of his scientific knowledge cannot be accurately determined. But enough is known at present to enable us to wonder at the extraordinary range of his researches and discoveries. Some of his greatest achievements were in mechanics, 'the Paradise,' as he termed them, 'of mathematical sciences.' Taking up the investigation of the lever at the point where Archimedes had left it, he discovered the principle of moments, from which it is only a simple step to Stevinus' theory of the parallelogram of forces. A hundred years before Galileo made his famous experiments on the Tower of Pisa he formulated the laws which govern falling bodies. A hundred years before Stevinus he rediscovered the principle of the equilibrium of fluids, which was known to Archimedes, but since his day had been forgotten. It was by the light of these simple but far-reaching laws in statics, dynamics, and hydrostatics that he invented machines, and other labor-saving appliances of every kind and description, from a flying machine to a self-revolving spit. He also occupied himself with astronomy, and a hundred years before Maestlin explained the dim illumination of the moon's disk when the bright portion is a mere crescent. In physics he was the first to discover the undulatory theory of light and sound," Arthur Tilley writes in "The Dawn of the French Renaissance."

"He was deeply interested in physical geography, and made some admirable maps of certain districts of Italy, and he was the first to recognize in fossil-shells traces of the past history of the earth. Thus he is in a sense the founder of geology. It was formerly supposed that his discoveries 'remained unknown and useless in his time.' But at any rate during the lifetime of Francesco de' Melzi, to whom he bequeathed all his manuscripts, and who preserved them with reverent care in his villa at Vaprio near Milan, it is probable that they were available for consultation and study. Moreover, though at most seasons he preferred solitude to society, he was noted for the singular charm and brilliancy of his conversation, and he can hardly have failed to impart to those about him at least some faint glow from his own scientific ardor.

"Leonardo was not a humanist. 'I well know,' he says, 'that the fact of my not being a man of letters'—and by 'man of letters' he means a humanist—may cause some presumptuous persons to think that they may with reason censure me, alleging that I am a man ignorant of books (omo senza lettere).' But though he disclaimed any pretensions to learning, he was far from being, as his critics said, wholly ignorant of classical literature. He knew Latin, and to a certain extent Greek, but he consulted the ancient authors as he consulted those of the Middle Ages, not as complete guides to knowledge and life, but as sources of information. Thus he read Archimedes for mathematics and mechanics, Aristotle and Pliny for natural history, Theophrastus for botany, Ptolemy for geography, Vitruvius and Frontinus for architecture. But in physics he owed more to Albert of Saxony than to any ancient writer, in mechanics and metaphysics his chief literary debt was to Nicholas of Cues, while to his study of fossils he had probably been led by the writings of Albert the Great.

"But he accepted the statements of no writer, ancient or modern, without testing them. For he recognized no authority save that of experience, and no experience save that of men who know how to use it."

A Veteran

I know a veteran redwood standing high Upon a lofty cliff in Siskiyou. Looking on hilltops billowing to the blue, And looking on bright regions of the sky; A cluster of young sons are ever nigh, In banded cirque about him, to befriend When cañons brim with quiet—to defend When lightning probes the dark and torments cry.

—Edwin Markham.

"The Breath of the Almighty"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE human mind, depending as it does entirely upon the functions and organs of its mortal body for its sense of existence, makes it difficult to say which function is considered the most necessary for the maintenance of life, but it undoubtedly places the function of respiration well up in the list. To account for the peculiar importance of this function, a man will point to the mythological record of creation and ingeniously ask, Did not the Lord God form man of the dust of the ground and breathe into his nostrils the breath of life? It is just this acceptance of a myth for a fact that is the foundation of all the fears about the functions of mortal existence, and this fear, and its manifestation, disease, cannot be scientifically, and, therefore, finally, disposed of, until humanity begins to question the validity of this myth, as does Mrs. Eddy when she asks, on page 525 of Science and Health, "Does Mind, God, enter matter to become there a mortal sinner, animated by the breath of God?"

Humanity cannot too soon accept the fact that man is not material, and that he is not, therefore, dependent upon the action of any material function. Man really remains unchanged, after a mortal body breathes its last, to use the common phrase, and the sooner the human mind grasps this fact, the sooner will it begin to gain dominion over the atmosphere it breathes, and over the functions of the body. When Job referred to God as the creator "in whose hand is the soul of every living thing, and the breath of all mankind," he was groping toward the truth of being; but it was not until he wrested this truth from finite sense and saw, from a higher spiritual standpoint, what Elihu, with clearer insight, had declared to him, "The spirit of God hath made me, and the breath of the Almighty hath given me life," that Job was healed of his disease. Now it makes not the slightest difference whether a belief of disease concerns one material function or another. When a man perceives that, as Mrs. Eddy writes on pages 191 and 192 of Science and Health, "Mind, God, sends forth the aroma of Spirit, the atmosphere of intelligence," and that man lives and moves and has his being in that atmosphere and in no other, he is healed of his belief of disease.

The moment a supposititious corporeal creator and a material creation are assumed, an enveloping material environment is also assumed; and this mental environment or material consciousness, with which false sense surrounds itself, is the atmosphere in which a mortal lives and moves and has his material existence. So when a mortal becomes afraid of the air he breathes, not, indeed, because of anything he can see or feel in that air, but because of something he has read or been told that the air contains, his fear of climate is, manifestly, a fear, not of matter, after all, but of mortal opinions concerning environment. A mortal must employ his own thought, even in the act of submitting to suggestions from other sources, so that any effect he believes he feels from atmospheric conditions is, finally, his own thought manifested. This is surely what Mrs. Eddy means when she writes, on page 392 of Science and Health, "If you decide that climate or atmosphere is unhealthy, it will be so to you. Your decisions will master you, whichever direction they take."

It was upon this very fear, arising from the belief that the "breath of life" was material, that mortal mind piled its trade in trench gases. Nothing but the evil belief that life is material could deliberately set to work to impregnate the atmosphere with conditions designed to destroy that life. In its essence, however, this act of malice sprang from the deeper recognition that even so-called material life is primarily mental, not physical, and that through fear of certain gaseous forms of matter—forms that were the product of an evil mental environment—a mortal could be made to lose his breath, or material sense of life.

It is very clear, then, that a state of mind, or atmosphere, elevated above fear and malice was the one thing necessary to nullify the action of so-called poisonous gas; and, indeed, instances have been recorded, from the trenches, of just such conquests of fear of malignant purpose, through the understanding that man is spiritual and that he lives and moves and has his being in infinite, divine Principle, and that nothing false or sinful can enter the atmosphere of Principle. There is nothing more astonishing in the fact that spiritual inspiration should today nullify the action of gas, or of any supposed after effects of gas, than that spiritual inspiration should have enabled the three young Hebrews to nullify the action of the fire in the Babylonian furnace; for in order to breathe, or to live, at all, you must first hold some concept of Life in thought, and, obviously, that sense of life will be indestructible in the exact proportion that it is spiritual.

Humanity must "Cease," as Isaiah said, "from man, whose breath is in his nostrils; for wherein is he to be accounted of?" Matter is simply the subjective state of mortal mind. Then the mental images of impure air, of poison gas and miasma, of damp and heat and cold, are all creations of mortal mind and, as such, they are subject to change as mortal mind changes its beliefs. Any effects from these beliefs are, therefore, as unreal as the men-

tal concept which produces them, and they disappear as spiritual understanding is attained, and as matter loses, to human sense, its appearance of reality. The breath of life is not expressed in material air and respiration; it is that holy state of inspiration in which all cause and effect are understood to be spiritual, and man is seen as existing in the atmosphere of Spirit. "A knowledge of the Science of being," Mrs. Eddy writes on page 128 of Science and Health, "develops the latent abilities and possibilities of man. It extends the atmosphere of thought, giving mortals access to broader and higher realms. It raises the thinker into his native air of insight and perspicacity."

The Boy Tolstoy at Petrovskoe

We arrived at Petrovskoe at night; and I was sleeping so soundly that I saw neither the house nor the birch avenue, nor any of the household, who had already retired and had long been asleep. . . . Foka, barefooted, and wrapped in a kind of woman's wadded dressing-gown, with a candle in his hand, shoved back the door-fastenings for us. He quivered with joy on beholding us, kissed us on the shoulder, hastily gathered up his felt rug, and began to dress himself. I traversed the vestibule and staircase without being thoroughly awake; but in the anteroom the lock on the door, the bolt, the crooked boards, the clothes-press, the ancient candlestick spotted with tallow as of old, the shadow of the cold, bent, recently lighted tallow candle in the image-lamp, the always dusty double window which was never removed, behind which, as I remembered, there grew a mountain-ash tree—all this was so familiar, so full of memories, so harmonious with itself, as though united in one thought, that I suddenly felt upon me the caress of this dear old house. The question involuntarily presented itself to me, "How could we, the house and I, go on without each other so long?" and I ran in haste to see whether these were the same rooms. Everything was the same, only everything had grown smaller, lower. But the house received me joyously into its embrace just as I was; and every floor, every window, every step of the stairs, every sound, awakened in me a world of forms, feelings, occurrences of the happy past which would never return. . . . We went into the drawing-room: the same gentle, motherly love was diffused over every object which was in the room. We went to the hall: it seemed as though boisterous, careless childish mirth had lingered in this apartment, and was only waiting to be revived.—Tolstoy (from "Childhood, Boyhood, Youth," tr. from the Russian by Isabel F. Hapgood).

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., THURSDAY, DEC. 5, 1918

EDITORIALS

India

WHEN, on the twentieth of August of last year, Mr. Montagu, the Secretary of State for India, made his memorable announcement in the British House of Commons in regard to the government's attitude toward the Indian Home Rule question, everybody recognized that a great step forward had been taken, and that Mr. Montagu's announcement was likely to mark a definite period in Indian history. "The policy of His Majesty's Government," Mr. Montagu declared on that occasion, "with which the government of India are in complete accord, is that of increasing the association of Indians in every branch of the administration, and the gradual development of self-governing institutions with a view to the progressive realization of responsible government in India as an integral part of the British Empire."

Mr. Montagu went on to state that the government were determined that substantial steps should be taken to realize this intention at the earliest possible date, and that he himself was shortly setting out for India to conduct investigations, and to make a "practical beginning." Then he added these significant words, the importance of which cannot be too strongly insisted upon, "I would add that progress in this policy can only be achieved by successive stages. The British Government and the government of India, on whom the responsibility lies for the welfare and advancement of the Indian peoples, must be judges of the time and measure of each advance, and they must be guided by the cooperation received from those upon whom new opportunities of service will thus be conferred, and by the extent to which it is found that confidence can be reposed in their sense of responsibility." The story of what followed is, of course, well known: how Mr. Montagu proceeded to India; how, with the most remarkable patience and conscientiousness he invited all manner of people to meet him, and to express their views; and how, in collaboration with Lord Chelmsford, the Viceroy, he drew up that great state paper which, today, under the name of the Montagu-Chelmsford report, is so much under discussion.

Now, conditions being as they are, it is almost impossible to conceive of any solution of the Indian problem being put forward which would not meet with adverse criticism in some quarter or another. The most remarkable feature about the Montagu-Chelmsford report is the extraordinary amount of unanimity it has already commanded, and the uniformity with which the good intentions of its framers are never seriously questioned. The Montagu-Chelmsford report has this great distinction, that in every paragraph it brings conviction that it is taking the Indian people into its confidence, and is showing them the difficulties to be faced; that the government of India is determined to face them, to solve them, in cooperation with the Indian people, and, above all, that it regards the whole scheme as being merely the stepping-stone to something better. The keynote of the report is, indeed, that paragraph in which it is emphatically intimated that the proposals are temporary. "The hope of avoiding mischief," this paragraph declares, "in such transitional schemes, lies in facing the fact that they are temporary expedients for training purposes, provided the goal is not merely kept in sight but made attainable, not by agitation, but by the operation of the machinery inherent in the scheme itself."

In spite of all this so evident fairness and desire to secure cooperation, the extremists appeared early on the field, and a strong expression of their views was given recently at a great meeting in Bombay. Those present at this meeting proposed many drastic modifications of the Montagu-Chelmsford report, raising questions which it would be impossible adequately to deal with in the space available. Practically all proposals, however, suffered from the one cardinal defect that they were outside the terms of reference of Mr. Montagu's original statement. This was, of course, glaringly the case when the meeting insisted that full responsible government should be established in the whole of India "within a period not exceeding sixteen years." Such a proposal is manifestly impossible. In a country of such unequal development as India, which thus far has had little or no experience in self-government, it is manifestly impossible to say that within sixteen years, or within any fixed period, the people would be able to take over the management of their own affairs. A great effort should be made by these extremists to recognize the fact that, as an able Indian authority declared, recently, Great Britain occupies, as regards India, the position of a trustee over a family, most of whom are minors. Because two or three of this great family have grown up, passed their schooldays and even graduated from college, Great Britain has to remember those who are still minors. It is to be constantly kept in view, moreover, that, in all the discussions which go on concerning India, only an infinitesimal part of the great population of the peninsula is being heard. The vast majority of Indians are, of course, entirely inarticulate on such a question as responsible government; many millions of them entirely indifferent, and as yet entirely incapable of intelligently using the privileges of full citizenship, were they to be accorded them.

Again and again, prominent Indians have insisted that India must be educated before she can be altogether self-governing; and again and again they have warned their fellow countrymen against the danger of attempting to snatch at the fruit of citizenship before it is ripe. India has, at this moment, a great opportunity to make a great and permanent advance. The British Government, supported by the British people, is determined to give to India the very uttermost that can be given to her, with due and just regard for the interests of all the Indian people. Great Britain is, moreover, determined to state

unflinchingly her ultimate policy, to adhere to it, and to work up to its fulfillment. She invites India to cooperate with her in making a "practical beginning."

Here, then, is a common ground, and extremists of both classes, those who are ultra-conservative and those who are ultra-radical in their views, would do well to seek to unite in working out a plan, which is at any rate a beginning, an admittedly temporary arrangement, carefully safeguarded, as it is, with means for readjustment both in the direction of development and in that of curtailment, as may be found possible or necessary. The extreme conservatives would do well to remember that, even if the Montagu-Chelmsford proposals are carried through to their fullest extent, the controlling power in India still rests with the Imperial Government; whilst the extremists on the other side would do well to remember that the whole purpose of the Montagu-Chelmsford policy is to grant to India, ultimately, the fullest rights of self-government, and that it lies in the power of themselves and their fellow citizens to hasten the time of this full achievement by proving their capacity for self-government, under the terms laid down in the report under discussion.

The Domestic Phase of the Message

THAT portion of the President's address, at the beginning of the third and last session of the Sixty-fifth Congress of the United States, which was devoted to the nation's war and peace activities necessarily overshadowed, for the moment, all other topics discussed, especially so by reason of the impending departure of the Executive for Europe, and the questions which this step had raised in and out of Washington. But there is in the address subject matter of a purely domestic nature which demands the immediate attention of the national Legislature.

A task as stupendous as that of getting into war is the task of getting out of it without causing an economic disturbance or a financial or industrial upheaval. The President, turning from external affairs, remarks, "So far as our domestic affairs are concerned, the problem of our return to peace is a problem of economic and industrial readjustment," and he goes on to say that he has heard much counsel as to the plans that should be formed and personally conducted to a happy consummation, but from no quarter, he declares, has any general scheme of reconstruction emerged which, as he puts it, "I thought it likely we could force our spirited business men and self-reliant laborers to accept with due pliancy and obedience."

Nevertheless, the necessity for some such scheme is recognized. The President properly points to the extraordinary conditions which made it necessary for the government, while the war lasted, to set up many agencies by which to direct the industries of the country in essential services, that an abundant supply of the materials needed in the conduct of the war might be assured. These agencies were necessary in order to check certain tendencies, to encourage and stimulate others, to restrain trade in some, to broaden its avenues in other directions. Circumstances required that every material energy in the country should be harnessed, but, the moment the armistice was signed, it became the duty of the government to take this harness off.

The President pays high compliment to these agencies, claiming that never before in the history of the country were there in existence official bodies "which knew so much of the field of supply and demand as the War Industries Board, the War Trade Board, the Labor Department, the Food Administration and the Fuel Administration." The knowledge obtained by these bodies is to be placed at the service of the regular departments of the government. "It is surprising," he says, "how fast the process of return to a peace footing has moved in the three weeks since the fighting stopped." But, because the ordinary and normal processes of private initiative will not provide immediate employment for all of the men of the returning United States armies, the government will continue for some time to look after their needs. He entertains no doubt as to the readiness with which employment shall be found for capable workers. But there will be others "who will be at a loss where to gain a livelihood unless pains are taken to guide them and put them in the way of work." There will be left a large residuum of labor which should not be left, the President says, to shift for itself, and it therefore seems to him important that the development of public works of every sort should be promptly resumed, in order that opportunities should be created for unskilled labor in particular. The reclamation of arid, swamp, and cut-over lands offers one means of taking up the labor slack.

After dwelling at some length upon the question of revenues and taxation, in which he finds himself in agreement with the Secretary of the Treasury, he strongly advises that Congress shall carry out the naval program undertaken before the nation entered the war; but he frankly admits that the question which most seriously concerns him is that of railway control. With regard to this he turns to Congress for counsel, admitting that he has no confident judgment of his own. "I do not see," he remarks, "how any thoughtful man can have who knows anything of the complexity of the problem." Pointing to the necessity which compelled the taking over of the transportation lines for war purposes, he says that the objects in view have now been served, "and the question is, What is best for the railroads and the public in the future?" This he leaves to Congress to answer, not, however, without offering this counsel: "The one conclusion that I am ready to state with confidence is that it would be a disservice alike to the country and the owners of the railroads to return to the old conditions unmodified."

Not only as indicated in the President's address, but in many other ways, it is manifest that in general domestic legislation, for some time to come, nothing will, in point of importance, be likely to take precedence of the railroad question. The nation is evidently in agreement with the President's conclusion that the former system of railroad control, management, and operation should not be resumed, and it is in agreement with the Presi-

dent also that the utmost care and the clearest thought must be given to a solution of the problem.

There is no reason why Congress should be idle for a moment during the President's absence.

Never Again

CERTAIN reforms, certain amendments of the American mode of living, certain advances, morally and spiritually, in national character and development, brought about or expedited by the war, will, it is safe to say, never suffer from reaction, will never be abandoned, and cannot be reversed. One of these, and one of the most important, is the gain made in the long, tedious, and often disappointing and discouraging fight against the liquor traffic. This fight did not begin with the war, and was not an outgrowth of the war; it was simply emphasized and aided by the exigencies arising from that conflict.

An act was passed in 1917 forbidding the manufacture and importation of spirituous liquors for the duration of the war. This law does not restrict the sale of distilled spirits, but the cessation of manufacture and the extraordinarily heavy tax placed on liquors withdrawn from bond would, in time, were there no other operating cause, drive traffic in whisky, and in all distilled intoxicants, into the domain of unprofitable trade. On the last day of November, under a proclamation issued by the President on Sept. 16, the brewing of beer in the United States came to a full stop. This does not prevent the sale of beer, great quantities of which are in stock, but the bone-dry amendment to the Food Law, which goes into effect on June 30 of next year, will compel the cessation of traffic in intoxicants of all kinds within the borders of the country, and this law is intended to remain in force until the army and navy, raised for duty in the war now practically at an end, shall have been "completely demobilized." Demobilization may require two years.

But the most important achievement in the interest of national sobriety and cleanliness, during the war period, was the submission to the legislatures of the country of the prohibition amendment to the Federal Constitution. Fourteen of the thirty-six states necessary to full ratification of that amendment are already recorded. Some of these have in the past always been listed as wet states. Beginning with the 1st of January, 1919, the legislatures will assemble in a great majority of the states, and there are well-founded expectations that, before the first month of the new year shall have passed, the amendment, by the approval of the necessary three-fourths of the states, will have been incorporated into the organic law of the nation.

This amendment to the Constitution will become operative one year from the time when the last of the necessary thirty-six states ratifies, or, from present calculations, not later than the spring of 1920. Meanwhile, even if demobilization of the war forces should have been completed, and the Food Law amendment as it now stands should have ceased, through limitation, to be in effect, public opinion would, in all probability, demand such action by Congress as would prevent a return to the manufacture and sale of intoxicants pending the constitutional inhibition of the traffic.

To all intents and purposes the anti-liquor fight is won. Neal Dow, John B. Gough, Francis Murphy, Frances Willard, Mrs. Rounds, Mrs. Willing, and Mrs. Burney, early heroes and heroines of the Crusaders, the Blue Ribbon, the Sons of Temperance, the Good Templars, and the Women's Christian temperance organizations, will not be present to take part in the final triumph of the war against the liquor power, but, when the day of celebration comes, the cornerstone of a great memorial in their honor should be laid.

Aleppo

WHEN a city has a history extending back over 2000 years, and filled with incident, as has Aleppo, it is well to leave it severely alone as far as telling its story goes, save where space is almost unlimited. The story would otherwise resolve itself into a veritable dry-as-dust catalogue of events, often, as in the case of Aleppo, of much sound and fury, but, certainly, in the end, signifying nothing. However, the fact of the matter is that the Aleppo of yesterday, interesting and venerable as it is, even more than most eastern cities, is not nearly so interesting or important as the Aleppo of today. For the great city in the valley of the Kuwaik, the Khalep of the ancient Syrians, the Berea of the Macedonians, the Halep of the Saracens, and the Halep of the modern Turk, is destined, surely, to become one of the great railway junctions of the world.

From time immemorial it has been a meeting place of roads and caravan routes, alike from the West and from the uttermost East. Figuratively and literally, all roads still, today, in Asia Minor, and from the South, lead to Aleppo, whilst in its greatest bazaars is to be found merchandise from the ends of the earth. Brass and silver work from India; Chinese ivories and porcelain; lacquered bowls from Japan; carpets and rugs from everywhere where carpets and rugs are woven, from China to the Bosphorus, and so on, almost indefinitely. Nothing else, as one writer justly remarks, gives such an idea of Aleppo's importance, as one of the great clearing houses of the East, as these enormous, unending, vaulted bazaars, lined with shops, and thronged with people. The Grand Bazaar of Stambul is great of its kind, but the Aleppo bazaar is altogether greater. "You may wander in it for a couple of hours, and never seem to go over the same ground twice; always fresh ramifications come into view, and give a choice of fresh turnings to be taken."

And Aleppo's trade has persisted thus through all the centuries, for, no matter what disasters might overtake the city, and no matter who might capture and sack it, nothing could change the great fact that it lay in one of the most fertile districts in the world, and at the crossroads between East and West. Its trade, it is true, is not what it was. The first blow struck at its supremacy was more than four centuries ago, when Vasco da Gama discovered the Cape route to India; the second was the

opening of a land route through Egypt to the Red Sea; the third and final one was the building of the Suez Canal. It is all a matter of comparison, however, and the visitor to Aleppo today finds there a mart almost bewildering in its extent, and may well wonder how it could be greater.

And yet the Aleppo of the future does promise to be very much greater in this respect, for the railways cannot help themselves any more than could the roads. The Baghdad railway has already come to Aleppo, whilst it is from Aleppo that another railway begins the long journey south to Mecca, and anyone who will take a large-scale map showing the mountains, rivers, passes, and plains, will see how Aleppo "stands at a corner round which railways like roads perforce must come." Already, so it is stated, the cry has been heard at Muslimie, Aleppo's Baghdad railway station, of "Change here for Mecca, Cairo, and Baghdad!" But Mr. Child, who has written so entertainingly on the subject, in his book "Across Asia on Foot," insists that that is nothing to what may be heard in the not too distant future. Here, in the fullness of time, he says, you will change, not only for these cities of ancient name, but for Central and Southern Africa, Persia, Bombay, Calcutta. Such a prospect seems not only likely, but inevitable.

Notes and Comments

IF EVER, in recent years, there was an excuse for erecting United States custom houses and post office buildings there is one now. That is to say, assuming it to be right to erect them, now is the time for construction. The erection of a number of such buildings provided for by legislation, and actually designed, before the war, has been held up. All that is necessary now is to order the execution of the contracts. The reason for setting the work going at once must be obvious to the most casual observer.

THE adults in the communities of the Rhine district stayed indoors while the United States troops were marching through. The children, however, could not be kept in altogether. This is the important fact. It will be well for Germany if the children of that country shall remember what they saw.

AT LAST accounts the good ship George Washington was standing up bravely in the initial stretches of the voyage toward "foreign complications." And the closer she gets to them the less perilous will they appear.

THE Dieulet Forest figured in communiqués not long ago. It lies almost due north of Verdun and west of Montmédy, being part of those woods which, in 1870, were the headquarters of the French francs-tireurs, and from which the Germans never completely drove them. It is in this Dieulet Forest that Zola, in his "Débâcle," lays some of his powerful scenes. From here three desperate men sally forth on their terrible guerrilla warfare, while on the fringe of the woods lives the cunning old peasant who spends his time in selling bad meat to the enemy and in providing good to the invisible inhabitants of the woods.

THERE is one American gentleman who takes pride in the possession of 560 walking sticks, not that he uses all of them, but because his taste as a collector runs to walking sticks. One of the most curious specimens is made of United States postage stamps, and absorbed enough postage to transport six thousand ordinary letters before the war, or four thousand at the present rate. This seems rather a waste of good stamps, and to afford nothing like so desirable a walking stick as the kind that can be converted into a camp stool, if the owner feels like sitting down to look at the scenery.

IT is intimated by the management of the New York subway system that, although the former men employees may come back from the war and seek reemployment, there will still be room for the women who have been taking their places. Any plan of readjustment that would operate to throw women out of work to make room for men would hardly be worthy of the name. At all events, it is not likely to be adopted in the United States. In the gradual return to normal conditions, women workers will undoubtedly drop out of many activities, but the transition should never be under pressure.

FREE verse, says a critic, is only a new way of printing rhythmic prose, such as that found in the Bible and in the serious writings of Thomas Brown and Robert Bacon. And as for printing it in verse form, William Blake produced verse whose effect to the eye is much the same as that of the most modern "vers librist." In some modern cases, however, it looks very much as if the poet were experimenting with the advice of Voltaire, who said to Helvetius, "Do you wish an infallible rule for verse? Here it is: See if your thought, as you have written it in verse, is beautiful in prose also."

IT is not without interest, just now, that the railroads of the Northwest of the United States are reaching out for labor of almost every description. The managers are, in fact, sending out calls for carpenters, carpenter helpers, machinists, car repairers, laborers, boiler washers, time-keepers and bridge-workers. Here is an opportunity for the Federal Labor Bureau to prove how expeditiously it can move labor from where it is too plentiful to where it is not plentiful enough.

RECENT advices say that the United States War Department has turned over to the Post Office Department 100 De Haviland fours and twelve Handley-Page airplanes for use in the air mail service. Each of the De Haviland, it is announced, will carry 400 pounds of mail, but they will be altered to increase their carrying capacity to 1200 pounds. Here it is again, then! If the United States can ever get away from the belief that airplanes are built only to be altered, it will some day have an airplane mail service. Alteration very successfully kept its airplanes out of the war. It is not bulk, but expedition, in airmail delivery, that the nation is looking for just now.